B5A MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. Esat Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1919—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 111 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O
AND
BRITISH INDIA
[Companies Incorporated in England.]
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons
2nd July	"KASHGAR"	8,840
9th "	"KARMALA"	8,083
16th "	"DELTA" *	8,097
23rd "	"NARKUNDA"*	16,118
30th "	"MOREA"	10,890
6th Aug.	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
13th "	"NOVARA"	6250
20th "	"MANTUA"*	10,902
27th "	"DEVANHA"	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA"	8,056
10th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	8,430
17th "	"A steamer	
24th "	"NALDERA"*	15,825
1st October	"CHINA"	7,952
8th "	"PLASS"	7,346
15th "	"MOREA"	10,890
22nd "	"MALWA"*	10,941
29th "	"DELTA"	8,097

* "DELTA" Through steamer from China calls Bombay for Mails only.

* "MARKUNDA" "MANTUA" "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
6th July	"MANELA"	From Colombo to Straits & China.
20th "	"DUNERA"	To Colombo, Straits and China
26th August	"SOUDAN"*	To " " " "
	(* Through steamer from London)	
29th July	"NALDERA"	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August	"MALWA"	
23rd Sept.	"NARKUNDA"	
21st October	"MANTUA"	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £16
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July "HUGHLI" Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
6th July	CHAKDARA	Buareh direct.
7th "	BAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th "	CHAKLA	Karachi direct.
15th "	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I sailings may be arranged at:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Neol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers Tons sailing about Remarks.

Canadian Leader 5500 in August Moutreal.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	3rd July	14th July
Buahu Maru	... ...	12th July	24th July
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	26rd July	4th August
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	4th August	16th August

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	14th "
Kenkon Maru	No. 8. N. Akai.	4668	9th "	16th "
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	23rd "	5th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th "	2nd "
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st "	12th "
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15thAug.	29th "

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	cattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 807.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,75,87
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,80,73,80
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 2,01,11,50

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed
Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,88,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,880,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE LD. CO.,

Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay,

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt. Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Scorji & Co.). Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate. Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASENE & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
602, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 55,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office Lahore
Poona City

According to the Goc. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1871.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 209, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY.

HEAD OFFICE. 8/7, Clive St., Calcutta. MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to
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Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan

G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
88, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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Proprietors:— Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
anaging Proprietor: ajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY.

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For Price lists, apply to
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Chemical Works
Manictolla, Calcutta.
Office:
9, Bonfield; Lane, Calcutta

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary pro tem.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Horaby Road.

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f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,666

RESERVE FUNDS.
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Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltervreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agents.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SUNDAY EDITION.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER for Up-Country. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 5096, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9973

WANTED—Two CERTIFIED AUDITORS to audit Mill accounts quarterly at Amalner. Apply PRATAP MILLS OFFICE, 97, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R764

WANTED AT ONCE—Trained Gujarati LADY TEACHERS for Lokmanya Tilak Kanyashala. Apply PRINCIPAL, Minerwa Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A R776

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Typewriting and Account work for F Ward District Congress Committee, knowing Marathi and Gujrathi. See personally between 8 to 9 a.m. (S. T.), to Mr. JIVRAJ G. NENSEY, at Matunga near G. I. P. Rly. Station.
A R777

WANTED—A qualified and well experienced LADY DOCTOR and a MIDWIFE for the Islami Zenana Dispensary Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to SHETH HAJI ABDUL HAJI HUSSEN Vice President Islami Zenana Dispensary, Dhoraji, Kathiawar.
A R737

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER of the 2nd Class for the Dhulia City Municipality. Candidates who have passed the B. Hy. Examination or who are medical graduates of the Bombay University having passed the sanitary Surveyor's examination and the special course of instruction at the Parel Laboratory in Bacteriology, Parasitology, Infection Immunity and Disinfection, need only apply. The pay of the post will be Rs. 150—10—300 with cycle allowance of Rs. 15 per month. S. D. GARUD, President, Dhulia, City Municipality. Dhulia, 7th July, 1921.
A C1014

WANTED—(1) CHIEF ESTIMATOR for Engineering Works, must be able to work out Costs of jobs in Foundry, Machine and Fitting Shops, Carpentry and Machine Saw Mill, Locomotive and Boiler repairs. Must be an intelligent man having all-round experience and up-to-date information of the markets and the prices of materials. Salary Rs. 250, rising Rs. 25 yearly to Rs. 300. (2) DESIGNOR having ability to make original designs of all sorts of jobs in Carpentry and General Engineering Works. Salary Rs. 250, rising Rs. 25 yearly to Rs. 300. Apply stating qualifications and with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Gwalior Engineering Works, Gwalior.
A C1018

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED TUITIONS in Urdoo, English, Persian and School subjects by an Aligarh B.A. student. Several years' teaching experience. Good references. Belongs to a noble family. Apply to Box No. 60117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R780

A Distinguished double-graduate with first class B.A. honours, and brilliant University career, and who has taught College classes in English and Sanskrit, seeks TUITIONS or half-time service. Apply Box No. 6016, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R782

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

OWNER about to vacate small flat, furnished in European style, is willing to sell furniture, etc., complete as it stands. Apply Box No. 6011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R771

FOR SALE AT POONA—Wellesley Road valuable property (Land Inami area about 4 acres) consisting of one bungalow and four cottages (each cottage having 4 rooms and verandah with side rooms on both sides) outhouses-extensive compound and garden. Also vacant land, suitable for building a bungalow. Present annual rent about Rs. 6,500. For further particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS. 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
G R663

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINARY, Recently Received consignment of Brand new Tradles cuttings, Numberings, etc. Prices astonishingly low. Rare opportunity write to-day. TAPADIA & Co., 30, Picket Road, Kalbadevi Bombay.
R742

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments of Senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy courses are proceeding. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING. Apollo Street, Fort.
M R727

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—AUTOMATIC PETROL PUMPS, complete with all fittings and 160 gallons tanks (to be installed underground). For price and particular please apply CITY MOTOR CAR CO., Lamington Road, Bombay 4.
T R781

FOR SALE.—34 B. H. P. GAS ENGINE, complete with suction gas plant, cooling tanks complete, new 20 N. H. P. Vertical Boilers, 12 ft. and 16 ft. gap bed screw cutting Lathes, Nos. 2½ and 3½ Disintegrators, 8 Ton Steam Road Roller by Ruston Proctor, 20 N. H. P. Marshall's double cylinder Portable Steam Engine, various other Vertical Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Planing Machine Send for latest stock-list. B. D. BER AND CO., Telegram:— "Endeavour" Calcutt 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
T C 9869

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE Institution hitherto known as "THE GWALIOR STATE WORKSHOPS" shall henceforth be named under the style of THE GWALIOR ENGINEERING WORKS.
All communications should now be addressed in this name.
GOVIND SADASHIV,
Secretary,
Gwalior Engineering Works, Gwalior.
July, 1921.
C1019

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 11th July, 1921, the Matheran Steam Tramway will be CLOSED for the monsoon season for the carriage of passenger traffic.
D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 8th July, 1921.
C10000

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913-14
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the High Court has confirmed the Voluntary Liquidation of the above Company and the undersigned as the Liquidator as per Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 3rd day of January, 1921, and subsequently confirmed by the Creditors at their Meeting held on the 31st of January, 1921, and that the undersigned has taken over charge from the Interim Liquidator, N. H. Moos, Esq., on and from the 7th instant.
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator,
Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
Bombay, 11th July, 1921.
C1027

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or grve Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powal Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held at the instance of PESTONJI NOWROJI MOWRAWALLA, DOSSIBAI, his wife, ARDESHIR BURJORJI LALA and CURSETJI JAMSHEDJJI KHENIA, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Hassam Mahomed, the Mortgagor, our clients Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN TYEBALI and EBRAHIM TYEBALI have purchased free from all claims and incumbrances the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nizam Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 257 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6407 and Street No. 7 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 227-230, New No. 7539, Old Survey No. 1/1522, and New Survey No. 901 and bounded as follows: i.e. to say, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dadabhoy Nowroji Davar and others, on or towards the West by a Street which is between the said Nizam Street and Borah Street, on or towards the North by the said Borah Street, and on or towards the South by the said Nizam Street.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1921.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
C1023 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYAN BALAJI KHER, late of Sunthrampur Hindu Inhabitant and a Medical Officer. ..... Deceased.

LAXMIBAI, widow of Narayan Balaji Kher of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. V. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 29th day of June, 1921.
Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
C1024 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining.

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners, burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System:

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street—one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.——
Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No.——

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook-rooms separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No.——
ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/-. Box No.——

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—FIAT MOTOR LORRY 3½ tons capacity. Complete in working order, not much used. Bought in 1920. Price on application. Apply N. POWELL & Co., Bombay No. 4.
JA R10013

FEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9689

TO MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.—If you have furniture, cotton, yarn and cloth bales, lime, bricks, sand, coal, stone, etc., etc., to convey from one place to another for export or any other purpose, we are ready to offer you our 3 and 5 Ton Lorries on turns, hour or day conditions as desired.
For rates and other particulars please apply or see:—Messrs. C. K. LALAN AND CO., Managing Agents, Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., 6, Barrow Road, Bode House, Colaba, Bombay. Tel. No. 2880.
JA R 9270

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 10 shares of the Jupiter Life Assurance Co., Ltd., at the market price. Apply Box No. 6002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R749

REQUIRED—Rs. 25,000 on loan to prosper a well-known running business. Will give fair rate of interest. Security worth double the amount offered. Best opportunity for investors. Write to Box No. 6015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R776

WANTED—CAPITALIST FINANCIER, three lakhs premier German Automobile Agency Cars already arrived. Address Box No. 5012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R736

LOST SHARES

NOTIFICATION.

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 5 Share Certificates bearing Nos. 255, 538, 782, 803 and 1529 of the Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Limited, standing in my name, have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any person claiming any interest in the said shares is requested to notify the same to the above Company at its Registered Office, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days hereof, as application for duplicate share certificates has been made by me to the Company.
(Sd.) BHAGWANDAS ONKERMAL.
R R776

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913-14.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO. LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

ALL those Creditors of the above Company whose claims have not been as yet submitted are hereby informed that they should submit their claims either in person or through their constituted attorney on or before MONDAY, the 1st of August, 1921, for consideration after which date no claims shall be admitted.
G. K. DALAL.
Liquidator.
Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
Bombay, 11th July, 1921.
C1028

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS (C. P.).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Tank Bunder, opposite Maharaj Saw Mill, by order of Messrs. Biswas and Co., Timber Merchants, and on account and risk of Messrs. S. and L. Sathe and Co., Timber Merchants of No. 5 Kandewadi, the following:—

About 10 tons 26 cft. and 5 c in. of teak scantlings. (C. P.), 11ft. and up by 3in. by 2in.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF ONE OPEN TIN SHED OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Prince of Wales Museum, Fort, opposite the College of Science.

One open tin shed of corrugated iron sheets, erected in the compound of the Prince of Wales Museum near the South-East gate of the Museum compound for temporary purposes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, AND PEARL ORNAMENTS AND GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir & Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at their rooms at 129 Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of the Mortgagor the following:—

One box ivory gangifa, gold gilied tibetan figures of tara and mahadeove, old gold coins gold enamelled Dara, one lot of silver coins, gold bracelets, emerald pendents, pearl necklace, one ring with fine diamonds, ring with diamonds and rubies, long gold chain, one earring with pearl and diamond, one lot gold enamelled articles etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 12th July, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Bhoolabhai Kevalram Vyas, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Gunpatrao alias Motibhai Mahadeo Sidnath Ganpatrao, Munendranath Gunpatrao and Bramhanath Gunpatrao (the latter being three minors under the age of 18 years) and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagor, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st September, 1916, sell by Public Auction, on Saturday 16th July 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 152 2/9 square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of land together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Bazar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 38 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5207 and Street No. 74-76, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the ground of the part belong to the Fazandari on or towards the North by the property of Bhagwandas Murlidhar Hansali, and on or towards the South by the property of Fazulbhai Gulam Hussin.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Shums A. Tyebji Esquire, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 2, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 681.

AUCTION SALE OF "THORN" LAUNCH.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th July, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. H. J. Dixon and Co., works at Mazagon Road near Tram Terminus the well-known Launch "Thorn" of Composite body, 50 H. P., 35 ft. long, 8½ ft. Breadth, 6 ft. deep, 4½ ft. draught. Thorny Croft engine. Property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of W. J. Greengrasee, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 17th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sorab House, Ormiston Road, Apollo Pier, the household furniture, consisting of drawing room suites, dining table, chairs, single and double beds, mirror door almyrahs, dinner service writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and tea-roys, English sideboard, safe, utensils, crockeries, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1921.

MESSRS MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazaar, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "KARRIER" MOTOR LORRY.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1921, at their Rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazaar, by order of the parties concerned, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Khajotia:—

One "Karrier" Motor Lorry, 5 tons, 4 cylinders, 30 h.p., zenith carburretor, bosch magneto No. 304, almost new and in complete working order.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

No. 4 of the Big 5.
"THE SAFETY CURTAIN"
REVEALS
NORMA TALMADGE

In a fascinating role, as the wife of Capt. Merryon, Puck Norma Talmadge) seeks to draw "The Safety Curtain" over her unhappy past.

A STAR OF DAZZLING BEAUTY
NORMA TALMADGE
The Dainty Personality of the Screen.
IN
"THE SAFETY CURTAIN"
Ethel M. Dell's surprising Story
OF ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE

PATHE GAZETTE AND OTHER FILMS.

This Saturday 16th July
"The Pride of the Clan"
FEATURING
MARY PICKFORD.

THE EMPRESS
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
Daily At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Record Smashing Adventure Serial
Do not Miss following up this latest
Pathe Serial
Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA
A Spine-Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises featuring the Beautiful Star
JUANITA HANSEN
AND
WARNER OLAND
THIS WEEK 3 MORE EPISODES
Episode 3rd "The Trail of the Wolf"
Episode 4th "The Open Window"
Episode 5th "The Tower Room"

GAUMONT GRAPHIC
AND
"MISS CINDERELLA"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
with
MARGUERITE COURTOT

A vivid colorful serial of the underworld! It has more suspense than an ARENE LUPIN novel! It is more baffling than a SHERLOCK HOLMES experience! THRILLS! ACTION! SUSPENSE!

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest Newe

TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Bank Holidays at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES as usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS.
Present To-night and this week, the A FURTHER 6 parts
of the second Week's Instalment—Episodes 4-5 and 6—of their tremendously popular serial.

"The Lurking Peril"
featuring
GEORGE LARKIN
and
ANNE LUTHER.

They between themselves do some nerve tingling stunts, that hypnotise the looker on, as it were, in suspense and Mystery.

"The Lurking Peril"

Don Britt who has sold his prodigious brain for 25,000 dollars to a scientist finds himself hounded at every nook and corner but he, with his sweetheart, manages to out manoeuvere all attempts on his life.

A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

A HIGH CLASS SOCIETY DRAMA

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present this week a supremely fascinating Picture (5 Reels of Love Mystery, Devotion, and Revenge

"GROUCH"
(5 Reels—5,000 feet)

A dainty morsel of the World Pictures Series, featuring the world-renowned Stars
MONTAGU LOVE
and
DOROTHY GREEN

His young life was blasted by an unjust sentence, given on the strength of foul treachery and heartless perjury. But he was dumb, dumb as the mountains of the Okfees' Settlements, where he had banished himself. But even there his evil angel dogged his footsteps, till at last Fate smiled on him and threw him across a pure, untainted Soul, who led him on eventually to Love, Peace and Happiness.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Slows To-day at 5-30; 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road).

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 11.

The Bombay monsoon has strengthened in south of the Peninsula, but is elsewhere weak. The Bay current has again given heavy rain in North-East India. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Konkan, Malabar and South-East Madras; and local in Upper Burma, East United Provinces, South-East Punjab Hills, Mysore, Madras, Deccan and North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in West United Provinces, Gujerat, Central Provinces and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts were:—Akyab seven inches; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu and Tezpur one and a half; Gauhati four; Dhubri and Shillong six; Cherrapunji fifteen; Darjeeling seven; Jessore and Sugar Island one and a half; Dinapur, Calcutta and Bogra two; Burdwan one; Mymensingh and Jalpaiguri three; False Point one and a half; Hazaribagh, Naya and Dumka one; Patna one and a half; Lucknow three-quarters; Ratnagiri and Marmagoa one and a half; Mangalore one; Raichur and Madura three-quarters; Salem three; Kodaikanal one.

Temperature is high in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

Forecast:—An extension in Gujerat and North Madras Coast.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th July 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are lighely clouded at Rawalpindi and Delhi. Humidity is in considerable defect and temperature much higher than usual in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and lightly or moderately cloude delsewhere. Humidity is in defect and temperature nearly normal or higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect and temperature higher than usual at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.34 in. of rain and Veraval 0.10 in. Skies are heavily clouded at Neemuch and in north Gujarat and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Indore, Deesa and Dwarka and day temperature is above normal at Rajkot and in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is below normal at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Bombay, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.11 in. 1.27 in. 1.42 in. and 0.60 in. of rain respectively are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded and at Aurangabad humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is confined to the west coast and the southern half of the Peninsula where rainfall has increased; it has however disappeared from the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in south Gujarat, south-east Madras, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Kathiawar. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.27 in. at Ratnagiri and 1.42 in. at Mormugao. Humidity is in defect and temperature higher than usual in the north and east Punjab, west United Provinces, east Rajputana and north Gujarat.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and in Gujarat.

Indian Telegraphic Summary for the 10th July 1921.

The information from Madras is incomplete. The monsoon has been weak in the Peninsula but active in the Central Provinces and North-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Central India East, the Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the United Provinces, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Diamond Island two inches; Myithkina four; Kyaukpyu, Dibrugarh, Silchar one; Gauhati one and a half; Dhubri three; Shillong seven; Cherrapunji twenty-two; Dinajpur three; Jalpaiguri six; Darbhanga one and a half; Gaya one; Purnea, Bahraich two; Simla one and Seoni two.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING.

A special general meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held at the Town Hall tomorrow (Tuesday) next when consideration will be given, amongst other subjects, to Mr. Pereira's notice of motion dated 1st July recommending that 20 per cent deduction be allowed on gross rental of houses assessed for house-tax in lieu of allowances for repairs instead of 10 per cent from 1-4-1921.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 11.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 341½ steady, in accordance with 28 points higher in New York, and advanced steadily till Rs. 349. It then declined to Rs. 344½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 346. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 349 and closed at Rs. 343½.

Our market for ready cotton had a steadier feeling on Saturday last owing wants of favorable rain reports from up-country. About 5000 Bs. are reported to have changed hands on Saturday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay 11th July 1921

Fully Good Broach	July-August	—	343 1/2
" " Bengal	July	—	277
" "	September	—	287
Fine Oomra	July	—	335
" "	September	—	345

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 11th July, 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August	...	346
Fully Good Bengal	July	...	284
Fully Good Bengal	September	...	294
Fine Oomra's	July	...	338
" "	September		348

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 11th July 1921

Description	Super-Fine	Fine	Good	Good
F.G. Bengal and Sind Broach	300	285	268	—
F.G. Oomra's No. 4	355	345	325	—
F.G. Central P. No. 1	285	275	255	—
F.G. Central P. No. 3	270	260	240	—
F.G. Dhrol	—	260	250	235
Genuine ?	—	—	270	260

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton arrived ex the 45 bales coming 5 p. m. on 9th July 1921

Castor	7,125	Bales
Wheat	11,019	Qrts.
Linseed	4,618	"
Sugar, etc.	431	"
Gingellyseed	874	"
Poppyseed	476	"
Groundnuts	320	"
Cottonseed	637	"
Rice	5,900	"
Agricultural	544	"
Cottonseed	11 861	"
Cottonseed	Nil	"
Cotton	731	"
Cotton	Nil	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Kapas	181	"
Castor	3436	"
Rubber	7,331	Tons.
Coal		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 3277/0.
Bars silver ready Rs. 101/12.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/34.
D. D. on Paris, 230.
3 M/st D. A., 320.
T. T. on Japan 203.
60 D/st D. P., 197.
American cross rate, 3.67½ to 3.69½.
Paris cross rate, 46.60.
London silver spot D., 37½.
London silver Forward, 37.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920 to 11, 100/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 97.
3½ per cent. paper, 58/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing to speculators buying.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Ahd. Advance 2300, By. Cotton 1210, By. Dyeing 1795 Xrt.

Century 1175, Cent. India, 4410, Colaba Land 2770, Crescent 6824, Currimbhoy 1745, David 1725, Fazulbhoy 1525, Finlay 1142½, Ind. Bleaching 180 xd., Ind. Malwa 737½, Kasturchand 1450, Kohinoor 3390, New Great 995, Pearls 1160 xd., Phoneix 1245, Shapurji 440, Simplex 885, Swan 1195, Swadeshi 4925.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, 796, By. Burma 575, By. Burma N. I. 175pr., Bt. Burma petro 15 8 Tramway 131/4, By steam 507/8, I. 175pr., Bt. Burma petro Ind. cement 345 xd., Katni Ord. 280, Katni Defd. 1090, New India Ins. 24, (1 dis) Shivrajpur 62, Tata Ord 115 xd., Tata Defd. 652/8, Tata New Ord 102/8, Tata New Defd. 560, Tata Oil 85, Tata Hydro 940, Scindia Steam 10.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The market has been quiet, but there is a little more enquiry to-day, the SIS "Clan Sparta" and "Clan Cambridge" July loading for America having been taken off the market, also the S.S "Mahsud" for Dundee, U. K. and the Continent.

Some Lines are quoting s35 July loading to Hamburg, and about 3000 to 5000 tons, Jute basis, are reported to have been booked, including some hides.

A certain amount of business has been done to America in gunnies, July shipment.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The rates are:—Calcutta to—

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, DUNDEE.

(Less 10 per cent not exceeding S. 5 per ton.)

Jute per 50 c. ft. July S. 45.
Cotton per 50 c. ft. July S. 45.
Linseed per 20 cwt. July 45.
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. July 50.
Hides per 50 c. ft. July 50.
August/September S. 5 more.

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG.

Jute per 50 c. ft. July S. 35.
Hides per 50 c. ft. July 35.
Linseed per 20 cwt. July 35.
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. July 40.
August/September S. 5 more.

DUNKIRK.

(Less 5 per cent rebate).

Jute per 50 c. ft. S. 45.
Linseed per 20 cwt. 45.
Gunnies per 50 c. ft. 50.

BOSTON, NEW YORK.

Philladelphia (S. 5 extra up to 500 T.)
Jute, Gunnies per 40 c. ft. S. 40.
Shellac per 40 c. ft. 40.

CALCUTTA COAL FREIGHTS.

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The market remains dull and enquiry is limited to about 4 steamers for Bombay, July/August loading at Rs. 14/12, home owners, however, are at present holding out for Rs. 15/8. A 6000 Ton steamer has been fixed August loading to Karachi at Rs. 18, to load as fast as possible and a guaranteed rate of discharge.

Nominal rates are.
Karachi Rs. 17.
Bombay Rs. 15 to Rs. 15/4.
Colombo Rs. 11.
Madras Rs. 9/8.
Rangoon Rs. 9.

A 3500 Ton Steamer, July loading, has been fixed from Torrevieja (Spain) to Calcutta at s20 with a full cargo of salt.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

AWARD OF JOINT-POSSESSION

MAMLATDAR HAS NO JURISDICTION.

ORDER SET ASIDE.

Jina Jijibhai Baria v. Mathur Jibhai Baria. (Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a Civil Extraordinary application against the decision of Mr. J. H. Garrett, Collector, of Kaira, who rejected the application.

The facts material to the case have been given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—

"The plaintiff filed this suit in the Mamlatdar's Court avering that the defendant had dispossessed him of 3 acres and 7 guntnas of land out of S. No. 51. The order of the Mamlatdar was that the plaintiff should be put in joint possession of the whole S. No. 51 with the defendant. It has been contended that the order was without jurisdiction. We have been referred to the decision of this Court in Keso Dinkar v. Moro Sakharam (1883) P. J. P. 129; and Krishna v. Gopala (1890) P. J. p. 316; which decided that the Mamlatdar has no jurisdiction to award joint possession in proceedings under the Act III of 1876. The Mamlatdar in making his order relied upon the case of Bai Jamna vs. Bai Jaday I.L.R. 4 Bom. p. 168. But the question decided there was one of an entirely different character. The only ground on which we could hold that the Mamlatdar had juridiction would be that jurisdiction had been granted by Bom. Act II of 1906. The explanation to section 5 is, as often happens somewhat obscurely worded, and it may be read in two different ways, either as confirming the decisions of this Court, to which I have just referred to in P. J.'s of 1883 and 1890, or as altering the law; and at first I thought that the explanation might be read as showing that in certain cases of joint ownership the action of one owner against the other might amount to dispossession and therefore it might be concluded that where the action amounted to dispossession the Mamlatdar could award joint possession. But I think the proper way to read that explanation is that any action of one owner who has right over the whole property, although it may interfere with the joint ownership of his co-owner, does not amount to dispossession under the Act, and that it was not intended that ouster by one owner of the other should amount to dispossession within the meaning of the Act so as to entitle the Mamlatdar to award joint possession. This seems to me to be clear from the provisions of sec. 19 which prescribes very clearly the points to be decided by the Mamlatdar at the hearing, and the case of a plaintiff who is asking for joint possession against his co-owner, is not dealt with either expressly or by implication. I think, therefore, the law still stands, as it did when Krishna v. Gopala (1890) P. J. p. 316 was decided, and that the Mamlatdar had no jurisdiction in this case to decree joint possession. The Rule must be made absolute and the decree set aside and the plaintiff's suit dismissed with costs in the Mamlatdar's Court and in this Court."

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the applicant.

Mr. H. V. Divatia appeared for the opponent.

LAD KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR LORRY.

Another inquest was held regarding the death of Ramchandra Yessu, a lad of seven years, who was knocked down by a motor lorry at Lamington Road on the 8th instant.

Dave Jofhan, a vegetable shopkeeper, said, that on the morning of the 8th instant he was in his shop when he saw the deceased seated on the footpath in front of a tea-shop. A motor lorry came from the direction of Jacob's Circle and was going towards Grant Road and stopped after striking a bench against the wall of the tea-shop. The deceased was knocked down by the lorry which also injured two other boys. The police came when the lorry was standing on the foot-path. Witness did not hear the horn being sounded.

Other witnesses also corroborated the above evidence.

The lad was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries sustained by the deceased's having been knocked down by a motor lorry driven by Mahomed Esak in a rash and negligent manner.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CAR.

The Coroner held an inquest regarding the death of Devsing Ramsing, a man aged 35, who was knocked down by a motor car No. 8373, on Sunday evening.

The evidence showed that the car, driven by one Dhanji Hari, was proceeding along Supari Baug Road towards Parel. The deceased and another man came out of a tea-shop and were standing on one side of the road to let a tram car pass. The car was following the tram car. As soon as the tram passed, the deceased's companion got clear of the road, but the deceased suddenly came in front of the motor car and was knocked down. The car was at once stopped. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to the fracture of the skull, caused by the deceased's having been accidentally knocked down by a motor car.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 11.

S S Karagola, Cutbush, Durban, etc.
S S Khosrou, McGraith, Mackalla.
S S Dunera, Walker, China and Japan.
S S Dux, Hanevig, Bangkok.
S S Hunuie, Stephen, Buereh.
S S Binfield, Fea, Calcutta.
S S Warouta, Duncan, Tuticorin.
S S Trelosk, Mountain, Antwerp.
S S Rishidar, Hinton, Samarang.
S S Nellore, Murray, London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

S S Martinique, Metzech, Bangkok.
S S Bankura, Brabham, Buereh.
S S Bandra, Fitzherbert, Buereh.
S S Nellore, Murray, Calcutta.
S S Clan Mackeller, Cowie, Freemantle.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer War Cite for Tuticorin.
Steamer Winkfield for Hamburg, etc.
Steamer Trelosk for Calcutta.
Steamer Dux for Bangkok.
Steamer Lightning for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Dunera for China.

EXPORT.

July 11.

S S Boyne for Hamburg 5 nonics woolien carpets, Trivedi and Co.: 110 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.: 406 cwts. mohwra seed, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Favignana for Barcelona, 100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co., Ltd.

S S Favignana for Marseilles, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Tabino Maru for Kobe 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Yakohama, 26 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Nagasaki 300 bales cotton Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Yokkaichi 100 bales cotton Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Moji 600 bales cotton Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Kobe 292 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 112 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,700 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Shanghai 2,000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Kinkon Maru for Kobe 700 bales cotton Ralli Bros.: 421 bales cotton N Faishally and Co.: 1,500 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Y K Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 85 bales cotton K Dewchand and Co.

S S Kinkon Maru for Nagasaki 8,500 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kinkon Maru for Osaka 500 bales cotton Y K Kaisha; 700 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Kinkon Maru for Hongkong 1 case hippoteeth H Lalji and Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai 2,500 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David and Co.

IMPORT

July 11.

S S Pasha from Java Agents Turner Morrison and Co.

19,399 bags sugar; 15 cases quinine; 200 drums spirit of wines.

S S Barojara from Basra Agents British India Steam Navigation Co.:—34 bales specie: 1 bdle gold coins.

S S Port Sea from Calcutta Agents Turner Morrison and Co.: 4,997 tons coal; 472 tons coke.

THE RENT ACT.

LANDOWNERS' PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Bombay House owners' Association, a meeting of the landed property holders was held yesterday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. Tribhuvandas Varjivandas presided.

The meeting accorded a hearty welcome to the three delegates, who had come from the Karachi Landholders' Association in connection with the Bombay Rents Acts and passed the following three resolutions:

(1) This meeting enters its emphatic protest against the constitution of the Rent Act Committee in as much as though the interests of the tenants have been duly represented on it, no adequate steps have been taken to include in the Committee a sufficient number of the representatives of the Houseowners of Bombay and Karachi notwithstanding the fact that it is the interests of the houseowners of Bombay and Karachi which will be vitally affected by the continuance of the said Act.

(2) "This Association earnestly requests His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that on the expiration of the period of the Rent Act at the end of the current year no further extension should be sanctioned by the Governemnt of Bombay as the Act has, during its period of existence, fully served, as a war emergency measure, the purpose for which it was brought into existence and for which there is no longer any solid ground for continuance."

(3) "This meeting of the landed property holders of Bombay authorises the Bombay House-owners' Association to submit a Memorial to H. E. the Governor-in-Council requesting Government to grant a separate and independent representation to the house-owners and land holders of Bombay by allotting to them a certain number of seats in the Provincial Legislative Council and in the revised scheme for the Elections of Members to the Municipal Corporation.

Among those who took part in the proceedings of the meeting were Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Vallimahomed Hasanalli, Mr. Vinayakrao, R. B. Jijibhoy, Dr. Prabhakar, Mrs. Fernandez, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi.

LAMINGTON ROAD FIRE.

CLERK'S DEATH.

Yesterday, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Babu Parmanand, a Hindu youth of 18, who was a clerk in a petroleshop at Lamington Road. Evidence showed that on Saturday afternoon, the shop where he was working (at Tribhuvan Terraces, Lamington Road) was on fire. An alarm was raised, the fire-brigade men came but no water could be obtained for fifteen or twenty minutes. The whole shop was burnt down. There were two or three drums of petrol about 30 yards away from the shop and no petrol caught fire. There were about five persons in the shop including the deceased. Just before the fire broke out, the deceased was behaving in a strange manner and his master had telephoned to a Doctor who promised to come. But the fire broke out before he came. The deceased seemed to be out of his mind. He then went to the other end of the shop-room and then suddenly the fire was noticed and all ran out. No one saw the deceased coming out when the fire was noticed. He was a smoker.

Further enquiry has been adjourned.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

V.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Bori Bunder oracle has pronounced his utterance I feel that my crusade against "The Khada" is no likely to be buried in the Arabian Sea. Persons with vested interests are trying to undermine or blow up the agitation, but if their oracle makes room for the accompanying reply, I sent to it yesterday on perusal of its leader, I shall have wider field for my activity in this direction, and the world will then have an opportunity, of testing the veracity and distinguishing hypocrisy from a genuine complaint and a fight for righteousness. Sir, so far I do not think I have taken any undue advantage of your kind hospitality, and the thirst and hunger of the oracle for more information than has been hitherto supplied to, shows that even it, is groping in the dark. It has, therefore, not predicted as to how the present request for inquiry will be for the m or Bombay? I have promissed the oracle to supply it with additional data to what has already appeared in "the Chronicle" in the event those from whom it seeks information not coming to its rescue. The letter of the director to Dr. Sukhia published by you the day before yesterday, has laid at least one card open that the Directorate is an executive body specially created by Government to carry out certain schemes which have received the sanction or approval of Government. It, therefore, naturally follows that this has been preconceived and cut and dried scheme, and the Advisory Committee has been set up for getting the blessings to it, by the blind endorsement of the members of that Committee.

Sir, can you not guess the attitude of the Directorate *ex uno disce omnes*? Can we not learn from his one answer all that the Director has to say? This is only about a letter addressed to Dr. Sukhia, the representative of the Bombay Corporation, or rather my representative from the Fort Ward, but I do not know whether the other representatives of the various other interests, have even cared to inquire as to what their duties, status and functions are. Do they not owe to their constituencies, to tell them as to the functions entrusted to them and should they not take the mandate from their constituencies after it has been made public that the function of the Advisory Committee is merely to carry out the schemes sanctioned or approved by Government? If this be the function of the bodies that have been asked to bless the scheme, I would rather like to see that such bodies are not represented at all, rather than it be said that "It is your representatives who have sanctioned it." I would rather, as the Oracle wants, applaud blindly when Sir George Lloyd and his lieutenants run; console them when they fall (May God forbid such a catastrophe!); I would certainly be prepared to cheer them when they recover and, more, I will be quite prepared and will fervently pray for their speedy recovery. But, if my conscience, tells me that they are treading a very delicate ground, should they not be very humbly requested to tarry a little-halt, I can't say—just to inquire and look more minutely into the thing? The putting of faith has been the badge of my tribe, and implicit faith I would most unhesitatingly put in anyone, but does not *Mumba* caution further inquiry before the Back Bay is buried with electric speed? Is that work necessary to dig La Basse trenches to save the attack on the poor Indian soldiers from the Brutal Hun? Lord Lamington very rightly and with his larger experience of Bombay wants the reclamation to be accompanied with a set of canals for governor's sea-trip or a provision for a harbour for relieving the traffic congestion. Have the framers of the scheme thought of providing Bombay with a Westerly harbour? May I ask as to which is the dock referred to, the costs of which are excluded from 30 million sterling (Rs. 48,00,00,000) to be expended on the development scheme? From the report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1917 I see that commencing from the year 1904 the Alexandra Dock had up to that period cost Rs. 5,29,54,467, without the dock having been then completed. Now if the scheme of Baron Hausmann in Paris involved an expenditure of £20,000,000, the Bombay project, which has at least to expend 1½ times the amounts must have a dock which ought to surpass all the docks of the world and ought to cost far larger amounts than what the Alexandra Docks cost, which has been about 7 crores of rupees. The Alexandra Docks works have taken 13 years and more for completion. Then a cooly's wage used to range between four to five annas per day and a cooly woman did not cost more than three annas, whereas now a bhargri costs one rupee eight annas per day and the cooly woman Re. 1. What would be then the cost of the new docks, estimates whereof are excluded from the scheme? If the office establishment of the Director is estimated to be about Rs. 90,000 per mensem while the Department is still in its infancy, what would it cost as this Development Baby increases in years and expands in body? Those who have come forward to curse the scheme, claim not to be infallible creatures. But they too, after all are human beings, with a little conscience hidden underneath, which repeatedly tells them "Thou shall not walk blindly". They have nothing to steal and, therefore, the Ninth Commandment is not applicable to them. But they consider it their pious duty, to prevent unnecessary waste and put forward the urgent need of the Society and the masses. *experientia docet*. Those to whom the experience of the past has not taught, let them glory in their achievement, come what may to the society and the masses, because their actions are concealed behind their lips and they shall, therefore, not be able to see the needs of the populace and where billions are to be expended lakhs and millions to them would be but a drop in the ocean and therefore would not count. But my motto being *vil desperandum* I shall show in one of my next letters the extravagant and wasteful nature of the scheme, which will be little conducive to the interest of the people at large.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

Bombay, July 7.
107, Bazargate St., Fort.

*The previous letters appeared in the issues of this paper of 11th, 21st and 23th of June and 4th instant.

DANGER OF PROFITEERING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Re the Mahatmaji's latest circular, about the absolute stoppage of foreign (including Japanese and American) piecegoods into India, may I humbly draw the Mahatmaji's attention, to the unscrupulous profiteering, that would be conducted, by the mill-agents, raising yet higher, the present very high rates of cloths, thereby crushing us, the many thousands, without mercy? May I urge the Mahatmaji, to call immediately, to a private round table conference, all the mill-agents, and to impress on them the necessity to lessen at once, the crushing abnormal prices of their cloths. They should be flatly told, that they have no right to profiteering so much, as to declare dividends, at the rate of, from 50 to 200 per cent. to their so-called shareholders (but in reality a few capitalist speculators) at the cost of the poor half-clad thousands. We have no objection at all, if they earn reasonably about 30 to 50 per cent. profits. We strongly object, crushing us the poor, and declaring such high, fat, dividends to a few capitalist-speculators. Mahatmaji, please, do threaten them with reprisals, if they don't reduce the prices at once. By your circular, the fat mill-agents would be benefitted. Not the poor thousands. Mr. Editor, you will also please write a "leader" on the subject and as usual oblige us.—Yours, etc.,

SADASHIV D. SHASTRI.

Karel-Vady, July 4.

WHY DESTROY FOREIGN CLOTH?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Non-Cooperation movement reaches the most important and critical stage from the next month. It is however most painful to note that a few leaders in Bombay and elsewhere are going to organise on the Tilak Birth-day a big Holi or burning of foreign cloths on the departed patriots' cremation ground. I fail to see what good this destruction of cloths will derive. There are in this country countless millions of poor people who are bereft of any clothing at all! As said by a poet the mother-earth is their bedding, the sky their clothing and the fresh air their feeding! Cannot the discarded foreign cloth be better utilised in sending it to some leper asylum or distributing it among the poor and earn their blessings? The money spent in buying the cloth has already swollen the coffers of foreign merchants and its wanton destruction will not serve any purpose.

Before this destructive campaign sets on foot, I hope Mahatma Gandhi will issue clear instructions for the disposal of the discarded clothing.—Yours, etc.

GOKHLAY.

Poona, July 8th, 1921.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to congratulate Gandhiji on obtaining more money than he asked for and suggest that out of this sum he should ear-mark a few lakhs to build a home in a healthy locality for poor women and girls. In it they should be housed, fed clad and taught religion and morality. They should be provided with Charkhas, hand-looms and sewing-machines. By Spinning, Weaving and Sewing they will be able to support themselves. Proverty will not drive them to become prostitutes.

Drink and prostitution should be simultaneously attacked and completely destroyed. Drunkards and whore-mongers are not fit to hold any responsible post. Until and unless Indians abandon drink and fornication, they are not worthy of self-government.—Yours, etc.

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Fergusson College, July 9.

CHRISTIANS AND STRONG DRINK.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad that attention has been called to the prevalence of intemperance among the Indian Christians of Bombay. I have visited some localities picketed by volunteers engaged in the noble cause of temperance, and I must say, that the Hindus and Mahomedans quietly submit to the exhortations of the volunteers. It is otherwise with the Christian, who ignores all appeals and rushes to the grogshops for his "dram" as he calls it. As the Indian Christian community is not an organised body, the only people who will be able to help our revered Mahatma's work are the clergy. I do not of course deny that intemperance forms the subject matter for many a sermon from the pulpit, b something more is certainly needed. If th Christian community could be induced abstain from frequenting liquor shops, th work of temperance would be much facilitated. I would therefore appeal to th Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical authorities to take the initiative and open a campaig against the degrading and ruinous vice drinking which alas! brings so muc disgrace on Christianity in India.—Yours etc.

VERITAS.

INSTRUCTION FOR PICKETS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having soon that the pickets know nothing about the evils of alcohol and what the civilised countries are doing and have done re: it, I have ordered out several hundred copies of a booklet named "Alcohol a menace to India" written by the lady doctor of the Zanana Hospital, Nasik, for free distribution *to pickets*. The English copies will arrive day after tomorrow and the Marathi translation of the same is ready for distribution. Will you please publish this matter in your paper and oblige. The copies are kept at *Girgaum Back Road Ardesar Dady Street, in The Britannia Calico Printing Company*. Awaiting your favour. I am yours, etc.,

V. C. DALAL.

THE CHARKA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The country has subscribed over crore of rupees to the Tilak Swarajya Fund and the work of enrolling Congress member is going on enthusiastically. The doubt of dilettante sceptics are laid at rest, an jesting Pilates dare jest no longer.

Now comes Mahatmaji's order re th boycott of foreign cloth with its corollary the use of Khadar by the upper and middl classes. Perhaps Mahatmaji is right whe he says that twenty lakhs of charkas are already at work in the country. This does not mean, however that more are not needed. There is room at least for twenty lakhs more.

The "Bombay Chronicle" in its article headed "Ridiculing the Charka" ha proved the economic significance of th spinning wheel. Mr. Amritlal Thakkar in his article in the "Servant of India" demolishes, once for all, the theories of paper economists and tells us how th destitute Dheds of Kathiawar bless the soul that revived the charka. Latest news from Khulna—the same oft-told story of famine and starvation, which is the sequence if not the consequence of British rule in India—points out to the same moral. "Relief workers recently reported the deaths of some women through starvation who could not come out to beg, because they had no clothing wherewithal to clothe their nakedness!" To such a pass have our poor countrymen come, thanks to the destruction of the spinning wheel. It would there fode be nothing short of impious cynicism to make merry over Mahatmaji's faith in the charka, as the panacea for our ills all and sundry. The critics, especially those with university degrees must unlearn much before they can properly understand the history and economics of their country. Unfortunately, as Lord Morley says, "It is more difficult to unlearn than to learn."

"There is more art in handspun which has a poetry behind, than in the soulless machine made cloth," says the Mahatma no words can be truer. Will every Indian woman, no matter how high placed in life, no matter howsoever educated, take to the spinning wheel, if for nothing else, at any rate as a protest against the system of education, which so far as women are concerned can most aptly be described as a conspiracy to crush their aesthetic instincts? Her Highness of Janjira has given her all in all for the revival of her country's arts. Will not Her Highness' sisters do their bit?—Yours, etc.

R. M. Talpade.

27 Borobhat Lane,
Girgaum, July 7.

PARSEES, CHRISTIANS AND THE LIQUOR SHOPS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Some days ago I had the opportunity of spending a few days in Bombay and I must say that I was highly gratified with the way the Liquor trade is being fought against by our nationalists. It is the one curse India *must* get rid off in order to befit her for the task that lies before her and which only sane and sound-thinking man can alone undertake. The volunteers. I noticed did their work in a most peaceful and inoffensive manner, and in most cases succeeded in persuading people away from the liquor shops, not by means of threats and intimidation, but by means of entreaties and appeals to the drinkers' sense of honour and self-respect. But while the success of th's anti-liquor campaign pleased me very much, there was just one thing which I noticed and which made me very sad at heart. The picketeers while they battled with the Hindu and Mahomedan drinker, took no notice whatsoever either of Parsis or Indian Christians, to the result that these two went boldly into the shops, had their fill, and came out with an extra supply not only for themselves but for their less fortunate Hindu and Moslem friends waiting outside at some distance. Now, what I feel is that, this sort of a thing is an insult to our national spirit. Are Parsis and Indian Christians not our brethren; are they not dwellers on and natives of the same soil which is sacred to us; are they not of the same blood which flows in our veins? Then why this difference and distinction? Hindus and Moslems have an idea that Parsis and Christians have not the same aspirations as they, nor do they believe in nationalism. In the first place such ideas are erroneous, any one who has come into close contact with respectable Parsis and Christians will be able to say from experience that the majority of them are devoted to their country and silently approve of all that goes on round them for the attainment of Swaraj. The only reason their voice is not more often heard is that they are so few and often hesitate to express their convictions openly, lest they should do themselves some unknown harm. True, that in most cases they are not extremists nor do they all believe in Non-Cooperation, but that certainly does *not* mean that they are not true to their country and do not long for her to be free. Are there not many Patels and Baptistas amongst them? Surely any one who knows them, knows that there are, and those not only in Bombay, but all over India; and that they are very often truer and more earnest nationalists than many of us Hindus and Moslems are.

I admit that there are difficulties, and I believe that very often when volunteers try to check Parsis and Christians from drinking they are told that they (i.e. the Parsis and Christians) do not believe in Non-Cooperation. Let it be remembered that generally it is the ignorant and the uncultured who visit the liquor shop and it is such who need the most help and guidance. If the anti-liquor movement is a truly national one. I feel most strongly that we *cannot* and *must* not spare any drinker be he Hindu or Moslem, Parsi or Christian. If we help only the first two we bring on ourselves the charge that we are selfish and partial, and that while we take care of the majority we neglect the minorities, who if anything need greater care and greater consideration, because they are small and weak.

I should like to see our volunteers, fighting the Hindu, the Moslem, the Christian, and the Parsi drinker all with equal zeal and vigour, for we are all brothers. The care of the younger ones is the responsibility of the elder. If the elder neglect the younger what will the mother say? Yes, what will Mother India say to her Hindu and Moslem sons? If the smaller ones are ruined, will she not cry shame on her elder children and demand the blood of the small at the hands of the big?

Let our volunteers leave the European and the Anglo-Indian alone—although I feel that from a human point of view we are not right in sparing them either, but there are difficulties—but let them not spare any one of the other classes.—Yours, etc.,

A HINDU.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEERS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am informed that the Joint Hony. Secretaries of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteers have sent in an application to the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to the effect that their corps should be affiliated to the National Congress and which application is to be placed to-morrow before the Council for consideration. Public is undoubtedly well aware of the splendid services rendered by the said corps. I give below the full text of the speech given as a testimony thereof by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall and which appeared in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 22nd March, 1921.

"Mr. Pickthall, replying, said that he was heartily glad of the opportunity now given him to pay another compliment to the Swarajya Sabha Volunteers. He had seen their work both here and at Nagpore, where he and Mrs. Pickthall, strangers in the country and ignorant of the language, would often have been lost amid the crowd but for the good offices of the volunteers. They come to look to the volunteers, as strangers in the streets of London look to the policemen, for direction and assistance and never had a volunteer found to fail them. They were living in wonderful times. That which had never yet been won except by violence, was being won in India by non-violence, and not the least wonderful sign of the times was this non-violent army their unarmed but truly soldier-like volunteers. He himself had been a soldier of the violent sort—and he knew what soldier like smartness and discipline were.

He admired the soldier-like bearing and discipline of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer, but he admired still more their gentleness, their courtesy, their readiness to be of help to anyone in need.

In view of the above facts I hope the Council of the Provisional Congress Committee will see their way to unanimously pass the application to affiliate the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps with that of the Congress.—Yours, etc.,

I. I. KAJI.

A CATHOLIC APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It gives me infinite pleasure to endorse every word of the appeal made by Mr. S. Sequera in the issue of "The Chronicle" of this morning regarding the self-purification movement of India viz:—the "Drink Evil" that has taken such a firm hold specially of the Christian people throughout India. This evil has led them to misery and wretchedness. If I remember aright, it was reported in the papers a couple of months back that a certain Christian staying near Saitan Chowky got drunk and mercilessly assaulted his wife who temporarily left the house for fear of being done to death leaving behind her child only to be kicked by the intoxicated husband to death. May I hope that this incident will rouse, not only the Catholics but all the human beings as such, to the necessity of abstention from liquor. India had had enough of this evil, *India now must go dry*. Yours, etc.

B. FRANKLYN.

AN APPEAL TO THE EAST INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not know what importance has been attached by my brother East Indians, who form a large number of the population in Bandra and Salsette, to the N.C.O. movement launched by Mr. Gandhi or to what extent they have supported him in the noble object of the acquisition of Swaraj by the Indians; but the object of the movement to stamp out the evil of drink will, I hope, appeal to all the East Indians alike, whatever school of political thought they may belong to. It would be a repetition to observe that the drink evil has ruined many a happy home of the Community. It, therefore, behoves the whole Community to rise to the occasion and by their united efforts to help the picketing body to eradicate this curse for ever so that many a man may be brought round the path of sanity and sobriety and turn over a new leaf in life and whole-heartedly bless the action of Mr. Gandhi—deservedly called Mahatma.—Yours, etc.

A. V. DE SYLVA.

"La Chanmierre" Boran, Bandra.

BOYCOTT OF PIECE-GOODS.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SUPPORT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The virtues of boycott are not well appreciated in India. In some minds it is associated with sticks and stones and broken bones. For this reason it found no place in Mahatma Gandhi's original resolution on Non-Cooperation. It was inserted in it by amendment. Mahatma Gandhi's attitude towards it was apologetic in he Congress at Calcutta. The Committee on Instructions actually went the length of proclaiming that it found its way into the Resolution by accident. But it is a weapon that is wielded by all the civilized Governments of the world in one form or another—sometimes by Tariff walls, sometimes by subsidies to indigenous industries and sometimes by patriotic advertisements like "Buy Bryant and May's matches, and support Home industries." Next to strike it is an effectual weapon in the hands of Labour. Consumers have practised it with marvellous effect in various parts of the world. If a meat-seller puts up his prices unreasonably, the shop is boycotted, and the vendor comes to his senses. As a matter of fact the scandalous profiteering of our millwallas is leading fast to boycott of their wares. One year's boycott is easy and would soon bring the millwallas like the meat-wallas to their bearings. Now that Mahatma Gandhi is putting his shoulders to the wheel all conscientious scruples about its being a hymn of hate and not a psalm of love ought to vanish. Boycott is the indispensable counterpart of Swadeshi. The pace of Swadeshism is greatly accelerated by boycott. As a means of bringing pressure on Government in England it can scarcely be underrated. Six months' boycott will achieve for India what Englishmen achieved in six centuries in the way of Swaraj or Parliamentary Government. Some say how can India get in six months what England took six centuries to attain. But France, according to Lord Acton, achieved in six months from the fall of Bastille what England took six centuries to achieve from the rise of Simon de Montfort. It is a question of comparative capacity. Surely this British tortoise is no model for India. We have better models in France or even Japan. But be this as it may our duty is plain. We must all support Mahatma Gandhi in his campaign. The merchants can achieve at once what would otherwise take a long time. The walls of brute force are beginning to crumble to pieces. The clamour of the "Times of India" against lunatics indicates the consternation in the camp of bureaucrats and exploiters. These foreign fellow-subjects of ours are weeping and wailing in terror perceiving that the foundations of the Empire of Force are giving way before Mahatma's might of Soul-force.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT Co.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the First Annual Report of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co. Ld., whose Managing Agents are Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., it appears that the Agents have charged certain Agency Fees. From the Liabilities Side of the Balance Sheet we find that they have charged Rs. 21,095/14 under the heading "Agents' Remuneration". It is highly regrettable that before the Company has commenced any operations, it should be burdened with such a heavy sum. The Agents are no doubt well-known for their integrity and abilities but it is necessary that they should forego this sum in the interests of the Shareholders and the Company. They are, we very well know, entitled to remuneration but they should follow the example of other Companies who have also foregone such fees. For instance the Managing Agents of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld., and of the Gaekwar Industrials Limited have given up their Agency Commission, etc.—Yours, etc.

A. R. KALIANIWALA.

AN EXPLANATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Several friends have made inquiries of me whether the letters appearing in your columns under the signature "Jayakar" are written by me. I have to state in reply that they are not mine, and that I never write under the name "Jayakar". I always put down my initials. May I suggest to the writer of these letters that it will be better if he gives his initials, or adopts a press name which will not mislead the public?—Yours, etc.

MUKUND R. JAYAKAR.

Bombay, July 8.

A FRESH MEDICAL COLLEGE NOT WANTED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in last Sunday issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" about the proposed establishment of a new National Medical College in the third week of this month. I wish to request the Managing Committee of the College to think over the desirability of taking over the "Prabhuram Ayurvedic College" in Bombay under its management instead of starting a fresh (their proposed) College. The Prabhuram Ayurvedic College has been in existence for the last 25 years under the Principalship of Western (Allopathic) system of Medical Science. This College is managed by a committee and its expenditure nearly defrayed out of the interest on a fund of Rs. 2,00,000. The same College is in a complete state of efficiency in all respects. I wish to invite the attention of Doctors like Dr. Nanasaheb Deshmukh, Dr. Bhadkamkar, Dr. D. D. Sathaye to the question.—Yours, etc.

D. V. SANDU,
G.P.A.C., L.H.M.S.

Bombay, July 7.

PURI RATH JATRA FESTIVAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above heading an article appeared in your paper on the 5th instant, in which the Government of Bihar and Orissa states that "the Government stands in need of help and co-operation of educated public and that an improved system of water supply at Puri, for which a scheme is ready, but construction is postponed for want of 'adequate' funds." Sir, how wonderful is the present Indian administration that it can afford to waste crores for unnecessary Military force, but it has no "adequate" funds to spare for the barest necessity of life as water? What better thing could be expected of such a Government? May we get Swaraj, and relieve this Government of its task!—Yours etc.

B. D. A.

Vile Parle.

THE BONA FIDES OF "MAY" AND "SHALL"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The admirers of the Reform Act must note the following. Says Sec. 52 (4): The Governor of a Governor's Province may, at his discretion appoint from among the non-official members of the local legislature Council-Secretaries, who shall hold office during his pleasure and discharge such duties in assisting members of the Executive Council and Ministers as he may assign to them."

Here it is evidently the object of the authors of the Act to train as many Indians as they can, in the art of Government, and therefore, the non-official secretary was to be initiated both in the Council and the Ministry. But the "sympathetic bureaucrats" have availed themselves of the word "May" instead of "Shall," and in the Bombay Legislative Council Rules which if the Government of India and the Secretary of State pass blindly, the following farce is enacted.

(1) There "Council" means the Legislative Council.

(2) "Secretary" means a secretary to the Council and includes any person for the time being performing the duties of the secretary,

(3) and the Legislative Council Manual on page 200 Sec. 13 says:—The secretary and such assistants of the secretary, as the Governor considers to be necessary, shall be appointed by order in writing by the Governor and shall hold office during His pleasure. That is to say, the Governor may or may not appoint any non-official secretaries, and even if he appoints any, the functions of such a secretary are restricted only to the Legislative Council and the object of Sec. 52 (4), viz., such non-official secretary was to "discharge such duties in assisting members of the Executive Council and Ministers as he may assign to them is entirely frustrated.

Sir, this is the so-called co-operation from the bureaucrats who must be held responsible for the present unrest in India.

When there were to be three Ministers the number of members of Council ought to have been two and not four. Because in the salaries of the two superfluous Councillors 5 non-official secretaries could have been properly initiated into the art of Government and the Reforms would have been considered as genuine and not sham. It remains to be seen how many M. L. C.'s have understood the Bureaucratic Rules and standing orders and given notices of motion to amend them in conformity with the true spirit of the Reforms.—Yours etc.

"EXPOSER OF SHAM."

25-6-21

OTTAMA FUND.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 9.

In addition to the *hartal* fixed for Monday mass meetings and collections for the Ottama Fund are projected. The first announcement mentioned these as in lieu of *hartal* but this has been since contradicted. Police authorities are taking special precautions to prevent intimidation and protect those wishing to continue their business as usual.

In a press communique the U. P. Government complain of dearth of applicants for the Imperial Forest Service and say Government of India have decided to make a last endeavour to obtain the addtonal number of candidates.

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YET THEY COME!

ASSAULTS ON PUBLIC OPINION.

CORPORATION VOTES ADDRESS TO PRINCE!

POPULAR REPRESENTATIVES' STRONG OPPOSITION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sasson J. David presiding, when the question of voting an Address of welcome to the Prince of Wales was discussed at some length with great animation. Dr. Welker and Mr. Motiwalla, who put forth the case for the opponents of the motion, said that the mentality of Government had not changed since the Duke came to India some three months ago; their wrong had not been redressed; the psychology of Government had not changed; more and more repression was going on in the country; more and more shootings were taking place, the latest instance of which was Dharwar. They did not think, therefore, they would get anything by giving an Address to the Prince, for the system which he was going to represent in this country was hated by the people of this country. On the other hand, Mr. Jamnadas who took up the cudgels on behalf of the supporters of the motion, in an impassioned speech, accused the non-cooperators of want of sincerity and confidence in their own selves. If they were sure of getting Swaraj before the end of September, or even October, why were they opposing the Address? For when they got Swaraj they could do anything they liked. If they were not confident of getting Swaraj, why then were they rising on the platform and telling people that they would get Swaraj by October? In the end, however, the motion was carried and the matter was referred to a committee.

ADDRESS TO PRINCE OF WALES.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia asked for and obtained priority to move the following resolution:

"That the Corporation do vote a loyal Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his approaching visit to India.

That a Committee composed of the Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the Address and to suggest, in cooperation with the Commissioner, and after consultation with Government, if necessary, the manner in which it should be presented.

That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay for illuminating the Address and for a suitable casket to contain it and for any other necessary expenses in connection with the address."

Dr. Sukhia named a Committee to whom the proposal was referred for consideration.

DR. VELKER'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. M. B. Velker opposed the motion. He said he regretted he had to raise an emphatic protest against the motion of voting an address to the Prince of Wales and he submitted that he did not do it with any disrespect for members of the Royal House. But the heart of India was lacerated because of the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs and while the people of India honour the Royal House they honour their country more and the people were determined to take no part in any function to be held in honour of the Prince of Wales. When he read the announcement in the press he wondered very much at it. When the Duke of Connaught came to India his visit had been boycotted by the people of India and the policy and the psychology of the Government had not since then changed for the better. The Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat wrongs had not been redressed; the Martial Law prisoners were still rotting in the jail; O'Dwyer and Dyer were still drawing their pensions unpunished, and he did not think that the situation had very much changed and that the Prince would receive a welcome at their hands. The mentality of the authorities had not changed, because everywhere they were hearing of people being arrested and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Only the other day they had heard of the Dharwar incident where unarmed people had been fired on.

PRESIDENT OBJECTS TO MENTION OF DHARWAR.

The President asked the speaker to confine himself to the question before the Corporation.

Dr. Velkar said he was going to show what was happening in India at the present time, as he was convinced that the Prince would not receive a welcome at the hands of the people.

The President did not think that the speaker could go on with that now.

Dr. Velker said he wanted to show that the feelings of the people were not ready to give a welcome to the Prince, or to any member of the Royal House.

The President said the speaker must confine himself to the question of referring the matter of the granting of address to the committee.

Dr. Velkar said he was going to confine himself to the question, and he was going to show and convince the Corporation that they should not give the address to the Prince. The situation in this country had not much changed since the Duke came here last.

Mr. Dumasia said they were not discussing the situation when the Duke came to this country.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said they ought to give him a hearing. Dr. Velker was perfectly in order.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Dr. Velker was quite right and his remarks were quite in order.

The President said he was referring to other matters and he was not in order there.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said every member of the Corporation was entitled to speak for or against any resolution that might be brought forward before the Corporation, and in speaking on the resolution he had every right to bring any arguments in favour or against it. If Dr. Velkor in speaking brought forward such arguments against giving their vote then he thought Dr. Velker was in order. The subject was a wide one and he requested the President to consider the question very carefully.

The President said he had considered the question very carefully.

"NOT GOING TO BE FOOLED".

Dr. Velker said he had been asked to keep politics out of the discussion and he was surprised at that. The Prince was coming to India to create a very healthy political atmosphere and he was going to confine himself to the question before them The situation in this country was not at all favourable to the Prince's visit. The people were in mourning over the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs.

Even Lord Reading had not been able to do much, with all his promises and professions, because he was surrounded by a bureaucracy. Everywhere in the country unarmed people were being fired upon and they were not going to be pacified or fooled by elephant rides or pompous spectacles. If the Prince was going to bring any Royal message, as the Duke of Connaught had done, then let it be one of Swaraj, the only message which the country now wanted. What he wanted to submit was this. This visit was going to be forced upon the people of India and they were going to observe *Hartal*. He was there as the representative of the people and he was expressing their feelings. If this visit was going to be forced upon the people then the whole of India would observe *Hartal* and boycott the visit altogether.

The President said they were not talking about the whole of India, but only of the Municipal Corporation, which had nothing to do with other questions.

Dr. Velker said he had done. The people of this city had expressed their mind on the last occasion and they wanted to boycott the visit.

MR. MOTIWALLA SUPPORTS DR. VELKAR.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the subject was a wide one and they could not leave aside the national question, which was now before the country. He did not think it was possible to bring forward an amendment rejecting the motion to express his own feelings in the matter. The opponents belonged to a certain party and it was their duty not to take any part in any function which honoured any government servant or a member of the Royal House They did not think that the atmosphere of the country had very much changed during the last few months and he wished the members of the Corporations would be influenced by what he was going to say. He was, sure, however, that his voice would be a voice in the wilderness and it was necessary that he should point out the reasons why they should not vote an address to the Prince. So far as his person was concerned they did not want to show the slightest disrespect to him. Any son or grand-son of Victoria the Good was entitled to the respect of the people of this country. But the people were fighting against certain system and it was their bounden duty to fight and oppose the policy—a policy in support of which the Prince was going to come to this country. It was said that the King was a constitutional monarch and that he had got nothing to do with the policy of the Government So far as Queen Victoria was concerned she was able very much to influence the policy of the Government, as was evident in the Queen's Proclamation. What did they find now? They were still suffering from the wrongs of the Punjab and the Khilafat. Mr. Jamnadas' resolution might have to some extent solved the question of the Punjab, but at the last moment it was changed and then accepted in an amended form. They found only the other day an ex-judge of a High Court speaking against the policy of keeping the Martial Law prisoners in jail any longer without any rhyme or reason and the Viceroy who was in this country for the last three months was doing nothing for them to redress their grievances. Let them take the case of Dharwar where people had been fired at. The non-cooperators were fighting against a principle. The Duke came here and near'y 27 lakhs were spent from the coffers of a poor people. They would not be justified in voting for the resolution as he did not think any more waste of money would make the people contented. If the fundamental differences between the people and the Government were left as they were, then he did not see any use in the Prince coming to this land. If the grievances of the people were on the other hand, redressed he was sure the Prince would receive a right royal welcome. He thought it strange, at a time like this when the national wrongs were not redressed and the hearts of the people were lacerated the Municipal Corporation should vote him an address.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said if the non-cooperators were fighting against a system, and not against a person, then they should not vote against the resolution, but for it.

A COOPERATOR'S PLEA.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said if they all went into the question as Dr. Velker had done it would take them many days to come to a conclusion in the matter. This was a question between two parties. Dr. Velker belonged to one—the non-cooperation party,—and there were many there who belonged to the cooperation party. Because Dr. Velker had spoken for the other side of the question he was going to speak a word or two. He did not think there was any Indian who did not sympathise with the sufferings of the people of Punjab at Amritsar, or who did not support the rights of Indians for Swaraj. But how were they going to get their wrongs redressed? One party was going to do it by non-cooperation and, he believed, his party would attain it by cooperation. Therefore this address was an act of cooperation and they were going to ask the Corporation to vote for it.

The President asked Mr. Cowasji to confine himself to the subject before the meeting.

Mr. Cowasji said one of the means to attain their object was to support this Address. That was exactly the same argument Dr. Velker had put before the Corporation. Dr. Velker thought they would be able to attain their objects by opposing the address and the speaker thought otherwise, and he supported the Address. There was another party, however, and that was the Cooperating extremists. But he was not going to speak of them. He asked all to support the resolution.

MR. JAMNADAS' "HEARTY" SUPPORT.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas heartily supported the resolution. In spite of the opposition of Dr. Velker, the Corporation was going to carry the resolution with acclamation! He should have thought that it was wisdom on his part to remain silent on the question, as no good purpose would be served by his speaking on the motion. But he was going to speak on the resolution in support of the attitude taken up by Dr. Sukhia and in condemnation of that of Dr. Velker and Mr. Motiwala. Mr. Motiwala had rightly pointed out that there were two distinct parties in the country, at present. There were some people who believed that they would reach the goal by non-cooperation, even by boycotting the reforms which had been given by Government in answer to the demands of the people. He wanted to tell all those people, those who pretended to belong to that party, that he and his party were entitled to their own views and their methods of attaining self-Government and of achieving it was by good-will and cooperation. Cooperation did not mean allegiance to the bureaucracy as had been made out by their opponents. The non-operationists were saying that Swaraj was going to be attained at the end of September of this year. If they did not get Swaraj by 1st September, at least on the 1st October they were sure to get it! There was, however, a sense of humour left in his own party and one felt that the world was worth living after all! If Swaraj was going to be attained by 1st September, then why were the people who belonged to the non-cooperation party opposing the Address? For they could do as they liked when they got Swaraj at the end of September, as the Prince would come in the month of November! If they thought that Swaraj was not going to be attained, and that the Prince was going to be given a welcome, then he thought they were guilty of insincerity and want of confidence in themselves, and they must hold themselves responsible for any trouble they might be creating in the country. If they had no confidence in themselves and they thought that Swaraj was not going to be attained then the non-cooperators had no right to rise on the platform and say that they were going to get Swaraj in October.

Dr. Velkar rose to a point of order. He only wanted to draw the President's attention. He did not want Mr. Jamnadas to be ruled out of order however.

The President asked Mr. Jamnadas to confine himself to the question.

Dr. Velkar said the President was silent when Mr. Jamnadas was making all sorts of irrelevant remarks and while he (Dr. Velkar), was speaking the President asked him to confine himself to the question.

The President said he was just going to ask Mr. Jamnadas to confine his remarks to the proposition before the Corporation.

"MUST WELCOME HIM."

Mr. Jamnadas, continuing his remarks, said they must welcome the Prince according to the time honoured custom of the Corporation. It was a time honoured principle of every civilised Government which existed in the world that a king could do no wrong, that he was above the policy of his ministers, above the doings of his subjects, and that wherever he went his subjects were bound to welcome him heartily. The Prince of Wales was coming to India at a great sacrifice and he had been remarkably popular wherever he had gone—even the most democratic countries had given him a hearty welcome—since there was no sense of aloofness from the people in him. He was a delightful personality and he went to the very humblest of his subjects. If they put forward their grievances properly, before him, he was sure they would be righted. The Prince's was an attractive personality, and India would gain a good deal instead of losing.

Mr. P. J. Marzban said it was nothing else but a false sense of duty which had prompted them to speak against the motion He asked them whether the Prince was coming to India as the representative of O'Dwyers or Dyers; he was coming here as the future King-Emperor, and it would be a stigma on the Corporation if they refused him an Address. He appealed to the President to close the discussion.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: After having made a speech!

MR. JAMNADAS REMINDED OF SHANTARAM CHAWL.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim, supporting the resolution, said he had been to one or two meetings at the Shantaram's chawl and he had heard Mr. Jamnadas, and he did not think that such an inflammatory speech of his was needed in the Corporation. He did not think at all that such a speech was needed in the Corporation.

Some member asked what the discussion had to do with the Shantaram's chawl.

Dr. Velker said it reminded Mr. Jamnadas of Shantaram's Chawl and of his doings there formerly.

Dr. Sukhia, in replying, said it was their bounden duty to give an Address of welcome to the Prince and in the ordinary course he had brought the motion before the Corporation.

The proposition was then put to vote and it was passed. Dr. Velker and Mr. Motiwalla voting against it.

The Corporation then adjourned, after doing some other business.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency attended Parade Service at All Saints Church Kirkee on Sunday morning.

HINDOO-MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD.

The following has been sent to the Secretaries, Provincial Congress Committee, by Mr. V. V. Jerajani:—

Sirs, I was elected as a member of the All-India Congress Committee For this I thank most heartily those gentlemen who voted for me.

In the election that took place in Bombay, at least there ought to be two Mahomedan gentlemen, but only one is elected. For this reason and also that full justice may be given to Mahomedan brothers, I tender my resignation of my membership in the All-India Congress Committee and I wish that a Mahomedan gentleman is elected in my place.

I trust no non-Mahomedan gentleman will stand as a candidate for this seat vacated by me.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Vithaldas Vasanji Jerajani.

A PATRIOTIC DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

ATIYA BEGUM'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Atiya Begum at a dramatical performance given on the 7th instant at the Royal Natak Mandali, over which she presided. I thank the Manager, the Director, Mr. Parbhashanker, the Staff, the Actors Mr. Kimkhabwala, and Mr. Desai in particular, whose labours have been assiduous, the volunteers of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, and the audience for the success of the performance tonight.

Mr. Desai has given me Rs. 350. and a weighty 'potli' of jewels as his own share. I wish to point out that the request of giving this performance as a gift, came to me on the 25th June, but the last few nights of that month being full of meetings, and benefit performances, it was quite impossible to include it in the programme, but the sum that will be collected to-night, will naturally be added to the great crore of June, i. e. it will have its share in the foundation of the Swaraj.

For the month of July the programme is so simple and natural that I am quite sanguine that you will carry it through successfully. Mahatmaji wishes us to discard Bideshi and adopt Swadeshi clothes. Apart from the inner satisfaction that you will derive in wearing Khadi, think what you will be achieving! Firstly, you will be saving your own 63 crores of Rupees for your own selves; secondly, your conscience will be quite clear of any speculation or gambling, at the cost of which your merchants have always provided you with Bideshi goods.

To-day's leader of the "Times" indicates to what a state of insanity the white people have been reduced by going to the extent of calling an idealist like Mahatma Gandhi a "political lunatic". With such a state of affairs, Swaraj seems to me even nearer than what I had imagined it to be. Mahatmaji a man who stands up for Satyagraha, justice, simplicity, and "Dharma" in all its profoundest aspects—a man who condemns drink, gambling, and all such vices that cause damnation of body and country—a man whom his vilest blackest enemy would look upon with awe and shamed reverence—such a man the "Times" condemns, and out of unrestrainable jealousy and chagrin, calls a "hopeless lunatic" over and over again!! If you will stop to think for a moment you will see that the Government has so completely lost its sense of comprehension and equilibrium that with characteristic repulsion of all things good, noble, and true, it condemns Mahatmaji and his beautiful work.

Lastly, without taking any more of your time, I shall call you to give feelingly, and with all your heart, all that you can easily give, and with difficulty for this money will go to the Women's National educational purposes, ear-marked, (Tilak Swaraj Fund) under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a part of it will be given to the Khilafat. Give unstintingly, unrestrainedly, and make our work easier and bring the goal quickly to us.

It is understood the collection amounted to Rs. 4,000 and a few jewels Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Motilal Dayaram). Three-fourths of these will go the Khilafat Fund.

SYMPATHY WITH GONDAL RLY. MEN.

The Secretary of the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha writes from Rajkot under date July 6, as follows:—

The Kathiawar Sabha extends its sympathy to the employees of the Gondal State Railway now on strike, and trusts that their legitimate grievances will be promptly redressed and their just demands granted. At the same time The Sabha respectfully urges upon H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal to listen to the grievances of the employees and effect a liberal settlement, not only for the sake of the employees or of the prestige of the proprietary state, but also for the sake of the travelling public, who are greatly inconvenienced and the trade of the Province, which is greatly hampered by the strike. The Sabha would especially urge, in the interests of the rights and privileges of our Indian States, to settle the strike soon without giving any occasion to the Railway Board or Government to interefere.

A PARSI DROWNED.

Yesterday morning, the dead body of an old Parsi was found in the well, in front of the High Court. The Police were informed, who brought the body out, and made enquiries about his identity, but could not trace any body who knew him. From the papers found in his pocket, his name appeared to be Ardeshir Bomanji, and he appeared to be an Engineer. There was no mark of violence on his person.

At an inquest held on the body the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to drawning, but there was no evidence to show how he was drawned.

At a public Durbar held on Friday the 8th July, after-noon at Trivandrum, Kharita announcing formally the appointment of Lord Reading as Viceroy was publicly read. (A. P.)

BOMBAY PLEADERS AND SWARAJ FUND.

RS. 11,000 CONTRIBUTED FROM APPELLATE SIDE.

At a meeting of the Pleaders practising on the Appellate Side of the High Court a Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the "Tilak Swarajya Fund."

As a result of the collections made by the Committee about Rs. 11,000 have been collected and sent to some of the Secretaries of the Congress Committees, as a contribution from the members of the Appellate Side Bar only.

Through the exertions of some of the members of the Committee about Rs. 4,500 or Rs. 5,000 more were collected from a few of the Solicitors and were similarly sent.

The above amounts are exclusive of the amounts collected by the pleaders of the Police Court and the Small Cause Court Bars, who similarly collected their own separate funds and sent them to the proper quarters in response to a resolution inviting them to do so passed by the pleaders on the Appellate Side.

FREE LEGAL HELP FOR PICKETS.

DECISION OF BOMBAY POLICE COURT BAR.

It is understood that a Committee of influential practitioners of the Bombay Police Court Bar, has been formed with Messrs. K. F. Nariman and M. M. Desai, as Hon. Secretaries to assist liquor shop pickets, and to defend them when necessary without charging any fees.

CONGRESS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

TO MEET ON THE 26TH INST.

A meeting of the Economic Committee appointed by the National Congress at Nagpur will meet on the 26th instant at the Bombay Presidency Association's Rooms Esplanade Road, at 3 p.m. to consider the report on the following resolution of the Congress.

"In order to make India economically independent and self-contained effective steps should continue to be taken by calling upon merchants and traders to carry out a gradual boycott of foreign trade relations, to encourage hand-spinning and hand-weaving and in that behalf by having a scheme of economic boycott planned and formulated by a committee of experts to be nominated by the All-India Congress Committee."

Considering the importance of the subject, Mr. Tairsee, the Convener, is inviting other prominent persons and associations to assist the Committee with their views. Anyone who has a useful suggestion to make upon the subject with which the Committee is concerned is invited to communicate with Mr. Tairsee, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A POLICE TORTURE CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KHULNA, July 10.

The Sessions Judge has delivered judgment in the case in which Ram Taran Chatterjee, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, two constables of Amadi beat house and Keramdi Bazadar Chowkidar were charged with offences under sections 330 and 348 I.P.C., in respect of a boy named Anwar Ali, cook of Sultan Molla. Anwar Ali was suspected of having stolen Rs. 20 of the assistant Sub-Inspector from the beat house and was put under arrest. The accused, with a view to extort confession from the boy, tortured him and the mother of the boy was also kicked and slapped by Sultan. The court convicted and sentenced Ram Taran to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 330 and 11/ I.P.C., and the two constables to one year rigorous imprisonment under each of t sections, the sentences to run concurrent and the chowkidar to six months' rigorou imprisonment.

The case against Anwar Ali for theft wa dropped by the police for want of evidence

MADRAS MILL STRIKERS

PUBLIC SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 11.

At a public meeting held last evening under the auspices of the Mahajana Sabha local Congress and Khilafat Committee and Central Labour Board, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar presiding, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy and support to the strikers, condemning the attitude of Government towards the strike and regarding the threat to take action against the leaders of the Labour Union and quarterin punitive police in the locality as unwarranted and arbitrary, tending to destroy the trade union movement in the presidency and warning the Audi Dravidas that they were being misled into becoming tools of Government. Speeches were made advising men not to return to work to-day and remain united.

Mr. U. Ottama will appeal against the sentences passed against him. He wishes a fund to be raised for him for sending Burman boys abroad for technical education.

A branch of the Imperial Bank of India is to be opened in Multan on the 18th instant.

The application of pujaris against the Akalis in the Taran temple case under section 145 Criminal Procedure Code complaining of dispossession and alleging likelihood of breach of peace has been dismissed by Mr. O'Connor on Saturday. The Magistrate held that there was no such likelihood and cancelled the notices he had issued on the Akhalis.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mahatma Gandhi's address to liquor shopkeepers, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 8-30 a.m

Meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, 6-15 p.m.; B. P. Association rooms.

Public Meeting of Women at the Wilson College, to support movement of women's enfranchisement at p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 13.

Mails for S. Settlements, China and Japan per the Tara close at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 14.

The Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 16.

The s.s. Delta with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Tara will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant

FREE HINDI CLASS AT DADAR.

A free Hindi class will be shortly opened at the office of the District Congress Committee, Khandke Building, L. J. Road, Dadar. Those intending to join the class should at once enlist their names in the office.

T CHAWL.

Under the auspices of the Congress Committee, C Ward, a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 (S. T.), in Jitekar's Chawl, where Mahatma Gandhi will speak on the boycott of the foreign goods and spread of the Swadeshi goods.

THE PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Lala Govurdhandass will deliver a Lecture on "the Punjab and Lord Reading" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.)

"JANA SEVA MANDAL."

During the second month of its foundation, the above Society founded with a view to spreading the knowledge of Health, Hygiene and temperance among the masses arranged and delivered instructive magic—lantern lectures at different parts of Bombay, the principal lecturers being Messrs. S. H. Jabavala, N. T. Kapoorwala and N. J. Devacha.

THACKERSEY MOOLJI DISPENSARY.

During the month of June 1921 746 patients were treated in the above charitable dispensary, of which 654 were males and 92 were females including children and their daily average was 65 to 75.

MAHATMA TO ADDRESS LIQUOR SHOP KEEPERS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, Mahatma Gandhi will address Liquor Shopkeepers to-day at 8-30 a.m., (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when he will receive any brief and pertinent representations made to him. Owing to limited accommodation, the Meeting is open to Liquor Shopkeepers, and Members of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Temperance Association and the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS AT BANDRA.

The Daruwallas of Bandra are lamenting the passing away of the heydays when their hops used to be inundated with money, or other filthy lucre. Since Thursday last the picketing of pithas has been going on in Bandra, and is being vigorously pursued, most of the pickets on duty being young lads, who have been strictly warned by their leaders to follow persuasive methods only and to avoid the least taint of offensive language. Respectable people complain that such schools of scandal, the devil's own workshops, as taverns are, should be isolated, if they are to be allowed to exist at all, and not located in the respectable and crowded localities.

One remarkable feature of the anti-drink campaign, in Bandra, is that although strictly vegetarian classes of people like the Banias, who have in no way personally suffered from the drink evil, have quite unselfishly started it the Bandra Indian Christian leaders, both padres and laymen, have remained as silent as the Egyptian mummies, although their co-religionists have suffered and are suffering far more than any other classes of people from the baleful effects of demon drink. Owing to drink many Indian Christian families have been totally ruined.

It is to be hoped Christian leaders will shake off their lethargy and whole-heartedly identify themselves with the anti-drink cause for the good of their own community.

PROSECUTION OF TWO PICKETS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before a bench of honorary Magistrates consisting of Dr. Ranina and Mr. Sayani, Inspector Power charged Ramanna Luxman and Dasharath Shinai, two liquor-shop pickets doing duty at Foras Road, with causing obstruction to the public and not obeying the lawful order of the police.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused

The case for the prosecution was that the accused were picketing a liquor shop at Foras Road and caused a crowd to be collected there and would not go away when directed by the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman Inspector Power said that the actual obstruction was caused by the crowd. He did not charge any body from the crowd. He charged the accused because he wanted them to be away from the shop. Questioned by Mr. Nariman as whether it was not true that the police were constantly harassing and molesting the pickets with a view to put down the movement, the Officer said he knew nothing about it. Mr. Nariman also asked if it was not true that there was a secret meeting of the police where it was decided to take all measures possible to put down the picketing movement, and that the liquor shop keepers of his division had privately approached him for help to put down the pickets, the officer replied in the negative in respect of both the questions. Mr. Nariman then asked whether it was not true that the presence of the Police officers also collected large crowds. Mr. Power replied that when the officers were in their uniform they did gather crowds but they could not help that because they had to be out on duty. Mr. Nariman said if they could not take it in the same way that the pickets also had to be there on duty.

It was further questioned by Mr. Nariman whether the officer was not aware that at a certain place certain persons were selling liquor without a license and Mr. Power replied that it was not his duty to look out for that. It concerned the Abkari department.

The bench at this stage observed that since it was a case of sufficient public interest they would fix special sitting of the Court on Saturday next.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 12, 1921.

THE DHARWAR AFFAIR.

The District Magistrate at Dharwar has—so our Special Representative informs us—described the "Bombay Chronicle" as "the enemy." No greater compliment was ever paid to any newspaper. We hope that we shall always and by all men be regarded as the enemy of oppression and injustice of the kind which, if report speaks truly, has been taking place at Dharwar with the approval and connivance of this District Magistrate. We are not the enemy of Sir George Lloyd's Government—we have paid our tribute more than once to its enlightenment and wisdom as compared with other governments in India—and we are not the enemy of any Government official. Our position is quite clear in this case. It is that of advocate of the right of Indians and of India to the same standard of justice which is applied to other subjects and dominions of the King-Emperor. What we have observed in India of the arbitrary action of British officials and their Indian police myrmidons fills us with disgust, especially in view of the professions which have been, and are being, made in higher quarters, of a new benevolent attitude towards Indian aspirations. The objectionable examples had been rare—almost non-existent—in the Bombay Presidency, Sindh of course excepted, till the last few weeks when two most glaring cases have occurred, on one of which we are unable now to comment since it is *sub judice*. The Dharwar Affair is a case for special inquiry; yet it is being left to the management and manipulation of the local officials, whom the public voice proclaims to be the actual criminals. They may or may not be that, but it is obviously impolitic, in the present state of public opinion, that the function of denunciation and arrest of persons in connection with the horrible affair should be entrusted to them. That the Sub-Inspector of Police who fired upon a crowd of people without warning and without an order from a magistrate (so far as we know) should still be swaggering about Dharwar and apparently taking a leading part in the denunciations and intimidations which are going on there is in itself enough to damn the District Magistrate in our opinion, and to throw doubt on his impartiality. For his own sake and for the sake of the reputation of Sir George Lloyd's Government for comparative enlightenment—this District Magistrate, whose zeal against the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation movements has led him into a position disgraceful to the Government he represents and to the name of Englishman, ought at once to be suspended, with all his underlings, and detained at Dharwar or elsewhere until an impartial inquiry has been held. And we cannot doubt but that this will be done, and the so-called inquiry being held at present will be quashed peremptorily, when H. E. the Governor becomes aware of what is going on at Dharwar.

OFFICIAL FALSEHOODS.

Referring to the communique of the Government of Bengal on the Khulna famine, Sir P. C. Ray, the distinguished Chemist of Bengal, is reported to have remarked at a public meeting held on Monday last at Calcutta that "he did not believe before that so many falsehoods could be crowded within the limits of a single document." Sir P. C. Ray spoke deliberately and his charge against the authorities in Bengal cannot be considered to be an exaggerated one, looking to the facts. "Even in the worst affected villages there is at present no sign of starvation," says the Collector of the District, regardless of the wide spread distress among the people and actual deaths from starvation reported from time to time. So far back as the beginning of June, Sir P. C. Ray, in a report sent by him to the Press after a tour of some of the affected villages, had mentioned several specific cases of starvation, but the official communique is silent on the point. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes the following extracts from a letter sent by one of the local gentlemen, which will give our readers an idea of the extent of the distress:—

"I found hundreds of hunger-stricken people wearing tattered rags, begging for help to the people passing by boats,—the very sight of which was heart-rending. In every village I went round from house to house and enquired of their condition. Most of the inhabitants are starving and dying by inches every day and clad in rags. At Dargapur I found Natu Behara, Amirchand, Ejahar, Palagaji, and the wife of Digambar Sardar who have been reduced to skeleton for want of food for a few days together. They left their children alive by feeding them on trunk and tubers of plantain trees, unripe dates and kernel of the palm fruits. At Jhalakati, I found the wife of late Dukhiram Mandal and her three children who were almost in dying condition and could hardly speak out their distress to me. . . . . I got the report from Abdul Latif Sardar, an old respectable Mussalman of Assasani that a son of Dharani Saha, aged about eight, also Kantoram, his wife and his son died of cholera due to ill-feeding after starvation for a few days."

Describing the condition of villages in the Pratapnagar Union the same correspondent says: "cases have been witnessed of people of villages under the Union living on leaves and fruits, and women incapable of coming out of their huts as they had nothing to hide their nudity. Some male members, being unable to feed their wives and children have deserted their homes. A few concrete cases are given: Dulal Dewa, Mekjan Bibi, old mother of Jarip Dhali, and her children were found lying in their huts, unable to move out for want of food for a long time and were on the verge of death."

And yet the Collector, the one man who is looked upon as the father of his people, complacently tells his Government that there is at present "no sign of starvation" in the villages and that the women who, for lack of clothing to cover their nudity are unable to come out to beg for alms, are "well nourished" and "not in want of food." It is no wonder that such atrocious falsehoods made the blood of even a non-politician like Sir P. C. Ray boil and made him give vent to his indignation and sorrow in burning words that will be remembered for a long day. We cannot do better than reproduce here the report of his speech:—

He said he had passed all his life in the chemical laboratory and measured things with chemical balance and made his calculations accurate to the fourth place of decimal. Was it to be expected of him that he would make a statement without fully knowing the facts? The Government of Bengal was now composed mostly of their own countrymen and could they be so heartless as not to be moved by the miseries of the poor? Did Indian blood flow in their veins that they did not feel the least hesitation in putting their names to the document? The speaker wanted to know whose Ministry it was that was in charge of the affair and on being told that it was Sir Surendranath Banerjea's Department, the great Doctor grew furiously indignant at the conduct of these Ministers who only cared, he said, for their sixty-five thousand and not for the people's welfare. Banging the table before him the speaker said it was by sucking the life blood out of the poor that these Ministers were enjoying so fat salaries. They (Ministers) were living on the heights of Darjeeling like Siva unmindful of the people's sufferings and he was not sure whether they were addicted to the intoxicant of the great God, for the Communique seemed to show its influence. But what was to be thought of a Government which had failed so greatly in the performance of its duty? He did not understand monarchy, he did not understand dyarchy, but even anarchy was better than such a state of things.

At the Calcutta meeting the Chairman of the Local Board, Khulna, who was present, was able to show the falsity of some of the other statements contained in the official report. According to the report milk is "to be had for the asking" in the villages, whereas there was so great scarcity of milk in the area affected that the magistrate himself had induced the members of the last cyclone relief Committee to send for tinned milk, sago, barley and so on. The report says that fruit grows "profusely" in the villages, whereas, in fact fruit trees can be found in only about 25 out of the 300 villages affected. It is no use further exposing the utter unreliability of the official document. But, as Sir P. C. Ray says, one's wonder is that the Indian Minister responsible for the relief of his famine-stricken countrymen, should have put his signature to a misleading document of this type, without caring to ascertain the facts for himself. Perhaps we shouldn't wonder! Have he and his colleagues not merged themselves completely into the bureaucracy and lost all touch with the mass of their countrymen. How can the cry of the famished and the shame of the naked reach them on the "democratic" heights of Darjeeling?

A CONUNDRUM.

Our readers will no doubt remember Mr. Lloyd George's gratuitous remark, when announcing that the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the alleged Greek atrocities in the region of Ismid would be laid on the table of the House of Commons, to the effect that the atrocities committed by the Turks had been "more ferocious" than those committed by the Greeks, the latter being undeniable. Against that statement of the Prime Minister we have now to set the news conveyed in a Reuter's telegram we published yesterday: "that the investigations into the recent excesses in the Ismid district by the French and British Authorities unanimously show that no charges can be brought against the Turkish troops who apparently are disciplined. On the contrary all the reported excesses and atrocities were committed by the Eleventh Greek Division in retreat." We leave to our readers the attempt to reconcile by any means the Premier's statement to the House of Commons with this authoritative statement; and, supposing that they fail in that attempt, to call the Premier's statement by the proper name assigned to such misleading utterances in English dictionaries.

Notes of the Day

The Cloud Lifting.

The Irish clouds are definitely lifting and if nothing goes wrong General Smuts, before he returns to South Africa, may yet succeed in his self-assumed role of peace-maker between the rival sections of Irishmen. For ourselves, we are convinced that nothing stands in the way of an honourable settlement of the points at issue except the unreasoning obstinacy of certain extreme elements in Ulster never to submit to a Parliament in which non-Protestant Irishmen predominate. Religious fanaticism, thus, is really at the bottom of the trouble in Ireland. The fact that Catholics in England, Scotland and Wales have readily submitted to the rule of a Protestant majority or, rather, have no objection to rubbing shoulders with such a majority, does not seem to count with the Ulster Protestants. But unless they are prepared to act up to the maxim, "Do as ye would be done by," all right-minded persons will regard them as unreasonable and too perverse for decent statesmen to negotiate with. As General Smuts says, the Irish question is not incapable of solution and he has pointed to the case of South Africa. If Ireland can be guaranteed the same internal freedom as the South African Union, one does not see any reason why Nationalist Irishmen should be dissatisfied with their lot. But, will the Non-Conformist conscience of British statesmen rise to the occasion and agree to let Ireland enjoy such a status? The longer the birth-right of the Irish people is withheld from them in the selfish interests of a Protestant minority, the more deep-rooted will become the hankering of the Irish people to declare a Republic, as a last resort. It rests entirely with British statesmen to ward off such a calamity.

The Ottama Case.

Instead of allowing public feeling in Burma, which has already been incensed by the exclusion of the country from the operation of the Government of India Act and by the recent follies of the Education Department, to compose itself, the Cradockian bureaucracy would seem to be actually inviting trouble. The campaign against "agitators", which opened with the prosecution of the Editor and Printer of the "Rangoon Mail", is being still carried on with unflagging zeal, and the latest victim of the bureaucracy is the Rev. U. Ottama, a Buddhist priest, who is held in very high estimation throughout Burma. The sentence of twenty months' imprisonment on a frivolous charge of "sedition", which has been imposed on the priest, threatens to prove the last straw on the long-suffering Burmese camel's back. The executive of the General Council of the Burmese Associations has called for a *hartal* throughout Burma to-day to mark the indignation and protest of the people against this latest indignity to the nation. A meeting of the General Council has been convened for next month with a view to discuss an immediate campaign of Non-Cooperation and the boycott of British goods. The boycott of the Reform Enquiry Committee, which Mr. Montagu proposes to send to Burma in the autumn, is one of the first items in the programme of Non-Cooperation. Some of the newspapers are also demanding the recall of Sir Reginald Craddock, and judging from the fruits of his regime so far one has no hesitation in declaring that the Burmese people's demand in this is fully justified. Sir Reginald Craddock belongs to the class of sun-dried bureaucrats who find it a physical impossibility to effect any change in the angle of their vision. He is wholly unsuited to guide the destinies of a country which has awakened to a sense of its great heritage and the part that it can play in the world commonwealth of the future. Unless the Burmese people are assured the freedom and the facilities that are necessary for the attainment of the goal for which they strive, we see no way open to them under existing conditions except the path of Non-Cooperation which Indians are treading at present.

Illegal Uses.

The credit of discovering new potentialities of a repressive character in the hitherto unused Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been attributed to a legal luminary of the United Provinces, who now occupies an exalted official position. Whether the allegation is true or not, there is no doubt that officials, high and low, in all parts of the country, have hailed the discovery with a sigh of relief and have attempted to read into the section meanings quite alien to the original purposes of the measure. The scandal of this prostitution of law for political purposes has assumed such proportions, that signs are not wanting that those who were originally disposed to look on with mingled satisfaction and amusement at this abuse of the Criminal Procedure Code, are getting alarmed at the orgy of lawlessness in which officialdom is indulging in its hunt for the scalps of the non-cooperators. "The Leader" of Allahabad, which up to now has been in the habit of applauding every application of Section 144 against the activities of the non-cooperators, now cries a halt saying that the new weapon has been wielded for a sufficiently long time and that it has served its purpose. We see another light of Moderatism, the Hon. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, also now declaring that the Section was never intended to be used for purposes such as have been discovered in it by magistrates like Mr. Thomas of Malabar. Dr. Gour also, in the plenitude of his legal wisdom, has deprecated the illegal uses to which Section 144 is being put. In these circumstances, is it too much to expect that Dr. Sapru, the Law Member of the Government of India, will intervene and prevent the further abuse of law, if not for the sake of Justice, at least for the sake of the prestige of the Government with which he has the honour to cooperate? But a mere halt in the campaign of repression is not enough. Those who have been illegally imprisoned or fined under Section 144 ought to be set at liberty and the fines refunded, if strict justice is to be done.

Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha High School.

It will be sad news to many of the Muslim gentry of our city, who have at heart the education of their community, to learn that the newly started only Muslim National High School, called after the greatest living hero of Islam and founded to give education on different and, we think, evidently better lines than those hitherto in vogue in India, is working with a great financial handicap. It is hardly six months since the school was started and within this very short space of time, it has successfully overcome many initial difficulties and is now on a stable footing. The number of students on its roll is increasing daily and already amounts to more than 150, in spite of its remaining closed for about a month and a half on account of *Ramadan* and the *Id* exeat. The foundation of this school in Bombay not only supplies a need, but also tends to free the Muslim community from the charge of backwardness. It is deplorable to see, from a statement of account reviewing the financial position of the school up to the end of June last, sent to us by the Secretary of the Managing Committee of the School, that it is not well supported. It was working up till then on a deficit of nearly Rs. 13,000 and the organisers of the institution are continuing to run the school only in the expectation of a generous response from the well-to-do public to their appeals for funds in order to establish the school on a sound financial basis. In a city like Bombay where, unless a school has its own building, the heaviest item of expenditure to be borne is house-rent, it is impossible to run such a school without a building of its own, unless it can count upon the regular donations and subscriptions of a good number of permanent patrons and sympathisers. Even if, owing to the stubborn sincerity of the organisers, it continues to be run without such help, it is evident that it may fail at any moment. Bombay is proud to possess a large number of rich and charitable Muslim gentlemen and we hope they will not fail to give a helping hand to this deserving institution before it is too late. The need of an institution which will impart the right sort of secular as well as religious instruction in Bombay—and we might say, all India—is obvious. Here is the institution needed. It will be a shame to the rich Muslims if they let it die for want of a few thousands of rupees.

Peasant Outwits A Collector.

Hukeri Road is a Railway Station on the M. and S. M. Railway between Miraj and and Belgaum. It is a small place in the Belgaum district but is an important business centre. This town derives its water from a long distance. Water is carried to the town through an old aqueduct. For some reason or other in recent years the water failed to rise properly and the people were consequently put to much inconvenience. They made representations to the Collector of Belgaum for redress and as usual that functionary overlooked their complaint. Time passed by and the people patiently endured the hardship. One day not long ago the Collector paid a visit to the place and the people went to him in a body, represented to him their difficulties and asked for help. Now they were mostly poor illiterate peasants and the Collector who seems to have had on his brain Mr. Gandhi and Non-cooperation is said to have told them to go to Mr. Gandhi. The peasants were taken aback at his answer but feeling helpless kept silence. One peasant among them, however, plucking up a little courage, approached the *ma bap* of the district and told him, "very well, sir; we shall approach Mahatma Gandhi for getting the aqueduct cleared. May we also gather the taxes and send them to Mahatma Gandhi?" We are not told with what feelings the Collector received the wit of the poor peasant. But we are told that as a result of it the Collector promptly sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 or so for necessary repairs to the aqueduct.

Why?

It appears from a cable sent by the London correspondent of "The Statesman," that the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs has rejected by a bare majority Sir Sankaran Nair's proposal that the ordinary sittings of the Committee should be open to the public. One fails to see what objection there can be to the Committee conducting its proceedings in the open. It is not an executive body that it should be afraid that its discussions, if carried on in the light of day instead of behind the purdah, would be shorn of their importance or would be unduly influenced by the public. The love of secrecy, which is the bane of public life and administration at the present day, threatens to rob the deliberations of our public committees and councils of most of their value. Whenever the Standing Committee finds that certain subjects of a delicate nature had better be discussed in private, it can certainly shut out the public and the Press; but that it should always carry on its discussions behind closed doors, seems monstrous. Is the Committee a gang of conspirators that they should habitually work in the dark? The Committee had better cease to exist than remain permanently suspect owing to its devious ways of working.

"British Justice."

We have seen no more egregious nonsense for a long day than that indulged in by our local morning contemporary yesterday in its leading columns on the subject of "British Justice." Referring to the use of the expression "British Justice" by Indians, our contemporary proceeds, by resort to logic which can only be described as casuistry, to demonstrate, to its own satisfaction, that what Indians mean by that expression is certain ideals of justice not only foreign to, but also immeasurely superior to those known to Indians in all their past history. This is the rankest nonsense that Indians have ever heard. Indians have nothing to be ashamed of in the ideals of justice evolved by them during the long course of their civilisation. They would scorn the suggestion that these ideals are in any way inferior, in point of nobility and strict conformity with the moral order of God's creation, to those evolved by any European nation. If the truth is to be told, Indians hold, on the other hand, that in some directions at least, their ideals of justice can give points to British or any other European ideals. If our contemporary wishes to know what Indians mean by the well known expression, we may say that they mean those high ideals which great and righteous British jurists, statesmen, divines, authors and other leaders of the British nation, have been repeatedly declaring are the ideals which they and their nation have been and are pursuing. From this it does not follow that these ideals are superior to or were unknown to Indians before the British set foot in this country. Take, for instance, what Lord Reading stated to be "the fundamental principle of British Rule", that "there can be no trace and must be no trace of racial inequality" in the British administration of this country. If Indians referred to this "fundamental British principle" and complained that British administrators in India failed to honour it, would our contemporary maintain that the principle of racial equality was unknown to Indians or that it has "now become part and parcel of the Indian mind which has thereby become raised to moral heights never reached before?" The ideal of Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man is more honoured in India and Asia than it is the West. Our contemporary had better speak for the English than attempt to interpret the Indian mind and Indian civilisation to Indians.

ALARMISTS SNUBBED.

"MORNING POST'S" CANARDS EXPOSED

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES DENOUNCED.

LORD LYTTON ANSWERS LORD SYDENHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham asked what steps the Government of India was taking to protect the lives and property of Europeans and loyal Indians in the country districts where anxiety prevailed. His Lordship enlarging upon the situation referred to the dangerous conditions to which people were exposed and the evil effects of Mr. Gandhi's agitation, which were much more dangerous than a rising which could be suppressed.

LORD LYTTON'S REPLY.

Lord Lytton after pointing out that it was an elementary duty of every Government to suppress disorder and protect life and property, said he was not prepared to subscribe to the very gloomy picture drawn by the questioner or to agree with the assertion that the only place where a European was not insulted in the streets was in native Indian states. He proceeded to refer to luridly-worded messages periodically sent by the "Morning Post" Calcutta correspondent who had circulated a story absolutely without foundation regarding a mutiny in a Sikh regiment, which was disbanded after eighteen men had been shot. Lord Lytton expressed the opinion that the story had been circulated with the direct object of discrediting the Government of India at the present time.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION—AN ALARMIST BODY.

His Lordship next disagreed with Lord Sydenham's description as a "non-alarmist body" of the European Association which had recently appealed on the subject of danger to life and property. Lord Lytton said he regarded the Association's paid agent and lecturer in Britain as an alarmist source of information. He described the latter's activities including this alleged statements that Civil Service officers were so hampered by the India Office that they could not possibly do their duty and enforce law. The agent had also written to members of Parliament saying that Government was expecting a rising in Bihar during the current month and that all Englishwomen unable to leave owing to stokness would certainly the horribly murdered. Lord Lytton strongly denounced such actions. He contended that 't was the duty of anybody to communicate with the Government if they received nformation tending to the belief that there was a crit'cal situation in India requiring prompt measures.

SOME CANARDS EXPOSED.

The Viceroy had replied to the Imperial Government's enquiry that the statements were greatly exaggerated and although the situation in May was creating a great deal of anxiety it was now considerably relieved. Moreover, the Government of India did not anticipate a rising. The only ground for support of the story with regard to Bihar had been found in the statement by an officer of the Bihar Light Horse while addressing his men. The Association's agent had circulated this with his own improvements. The statement owed its origin to the most intelligible and greatly to be sympathised with fears of the planters, of whom the Bihar Light Horse was largely composed. The Viceroy's telegram concluded by saying that the agitation had declined, that the bitterness of feeling against Europeans was less evident and that the planters themselves were less apprehensive of trouble. Lord Lytton said he did not want to err on the other side by rebutting Lord Sydenham's gross exaggerations by drawing a fanciful or in any way rosy picture of the state of affairs in India, but he condemned calculated misrepresentation.

NON-COOPERATION DISCUSSED.

Lord Lytton next referring to Mr. Gandhi as a man many of whose followers credited him with supernatural powers and even divine origin said, it spoke very much for the good sense of Indians and the wisdom and discretion of the authorities that in those circumstances the situation was not very much worse. Lord Lytton declared that despite intensity of effort the non-cooperation movement had hitherto been a conspicuous failure. It had failed lamentably among the educated classes and even the phase of temporary success among young students had passed. He did not deny that there was grave danger in the present phase of the campaign by which the movement was harnessing itself to labour disturbances—notably the coolie tea planters in Assam. He expressed the opinion that worst features at present were the attempts to boycott individuals and the endeavour to withdraw domestic servants, but he disagreed with the view that the recent interviews between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy had tended to increase the the former's importance and the belief in his divine origin. The fact that Mr. Gandhi had found it necessary to explain and excuse himself to his followers for his meeting with the Viceroy was evidence to the contrary.

CONFIDENCE IN THE VICEROY.

Lord Lytton declared that the Government of India and all provincial governments were thoroughly alive to the present dangerous phase of the campaign. Lord Lytton referred to the complete and practically unanimous confidence reposed in Lord Reading when he left Britain for India, since when he had done a great deal to enhance his reputation. Lord Lytton touched on the discretion and promptitude

(Continued on next page.)

"WORSE THAN JALLIANWALLA."

DISCREPANCIES IN GOVT. PRESS NOTE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LOCAL POLICE.

"NOT TOLERANT OF N. C. O. ACTIVITIES."

MR. PAINTER'S NAIVE ADMISSIONS.

(From Our Special Representative.)

BOMBAY, July 11.

I have just seen the Government Press Note setting out what Government consider or have been told to be "facts" in connection with the firing on the people by the Police at Dharwar. The accounts which have already been published in the "Chronicle" shed sufficient light on the doing of the myrmidons of law and order on that fateful 1st of July. As usual, relying on the version supplied by the officials whose conduct has been impugned by a responsible body—the District Congress Committee—Government have ventured "to intimate that the information before them indicates that they (the several allegations) are entirely unwarranted."

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION UNRELIABLE.

To show that the information at the disposal of Government is altogether unreliable, I shall quote below from a statement made soon after the occurrence by one who was an eye-witness almost through out. It was this eye-witness whom Mr. Marsden, Superintendent of Police, lauded as "the most disinterested B.A., LL.B. in Dharwar," when I saw him at the temple in the Police Compound the day after my arrival there. It will be interesting to know that this eye-witness who is also generally known as a friend of the Police was, I am reliably informed, sent for by the D. S. P. two or three times after he had made his statement to the Police, and asked to amend it in particulars. Being a practising pleader and aware of the full import of what he was asked to do—that is consciously and deliberately perjure himself—he seems to have declined.

ACCOUNT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

In the course of the statement, he says: 'We three loitered about the (Liquor) shop (belonging to Mr. Karaka) just to see what was going on. I saw a large mob in front of the shop. But most of them looked to be mere sight-seers. A few hundreds in front of the shop were shouting out. As it was dark I could not ascertain the exact number nor could I follow the meaning of the shouts. *I saw about 20 Police Constables loitering in front of the shop.* (Italics are mine). The liquor shop door was closed. When I went there I heard a stone thrown on the roof of the shop and another after about five minutes. The constables were quiet and no attempt was made by them to disperse the crowd. If so asked (to disperse). I should have been the first to leave the place. Neither the police nor the people seemed to molest each other. About five minutes after I reached the place, the police left the place in a body. I cannot say if all left as one or two might have remained in the crowd. I can't say when the police left the place.

A BOGUS FIRE

I was at a distance of about 150 feet from the shop and I saw the *tatti* on the verandah of the shop—toddy (?)—on fire. I can't say who set it on fire. I also saw a bystander throwing a full bottle—which, I presume, contained kerosine oil—as the flames increased. Then I heard sudden whistling by the police and the armed police immediately marched to the liquor shop from the Thana apparently reinforced as the number looked more this time. The police extinguished the fire. I could not see the Sub-Inspector of Police there. Even after the extinguishing of the fire, I heard no order by the police asking the people to disperse. I was standing close to the compound wall of the Police Thana. Even when the police were extinguishing the fire, I saw no attempt made by the people either to hamper the police physically or any attempt to trouble them. The shouting by a portion of the crowd in front of the shop continued as before. So far as I can recollect. I saw no attempt made by any one in the mob trying to damage either person or property in the vicinity of the shop.

NO WARNING BEFORE FIRING.

After this I saw the police formed into a double line and something was taken between them. I could not see what it was. A minute or two later I heard some firing I can't say from what direction the firing was first done. Prior to the firing there was continued and prolonged whistling by the Police. The whistling was from the shop side once or twice. Thana side another time. Somehow I fancied that the whistling was responsive to one another. When I heard the firing I ran away a distance of about 100 yards. But as I was still curious to know the turn thing might take I stood near. . . wada. The firing continued and seemed to be in all directions. I thought it unsafe to remain where I was and I left. I did not hear any warning by the Police of the coming firing. .I heard some shouts of the Police, but I cannot say if they were a warning. I heard two volleys of firing with an interval of about two minutes. Both times I could see flashes proceeding in all direcion. Mr. . . . and myself returned after the second firing to our house. Mr. . . . was all along with me. We missed Mr. . . . in the crowd."

GOVERNMENT FACTS CONTRADICTED.

I have purposely suppressed the names as otherwise the parties concerned might be harassed in the same way as others have been. There are others—they are officials—besides the eye-witness I have quoted above, who all unanimously testify to the calm and orderly behaviour of the crowd—not exceeding at any time one or two hundred persons. Most of them, they all admit, were mere passers-by who stayed about the place for a few minutes out of curiosity. Considering that the place is a busy centre of marketing for people it is no wonder there should have been so many people. Only a few among the crowd were excited and they kept shouting and making a noise that, swelling with the noise in the market square almost just behind, filled the place. Only a few minutes before the firing several respectable people—officials and others—passed down the road on their way home from the club or library, to see what was taking place.

AN ORDERLY CROWD.

I questioned them all very closely as regards the presence of loose stones on the road and also the behaviour of the crowd, and everyone assured me that they neither saw nor even felt the presence of any stones which should have fallen about the place, if as has been alleged in the Press Note, stone-throwing had become intense and the crowd increased in numbers and violence. All these persons were equally sure that the crowd was small, that its behaviour was on the whole perfectly calm, that the road itself was thoroughly passable and that the crowd kept itself on the further side of the road. It is absurd to suggest that all these persons—officials and nonofficials were so depraved as deliberately to tell lies when questioned on the spur of the moment. One official told me particularly that all officers who possessed arms had been warned to be in readiness with their arms properly loaded on the fateful day. This by itself, if true, throws a flood of light on the mentality of the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police.

WHAT WERE THE POLICE DOING?

As regards the alleged attempt to set fire to the shop, I have already stated my conclusions. It is gross stupidity to suggest that in spite of the presence of the Police, armed as well as unarmed, on the shop side, a crowd would be daring enough to march up to the shop from the other end of the road and attempt to set fire, *not once, nor twice but thrice* and each time the Policemen looked at the fun and as soon as the shop was set fire to, they quietly extinguished it. And having regard to this as well as the other fact that on the following morning some people who somehow got through the Police cordon noticed in the gutter running by the side of the shop where the Police had taken their stand the previous night, some half-burnt rags, a bamboo pole and an old rusty kerosine tin, is highly suggestive.

A POLICE SUBTERFUGE.

I feel convinced that it was a subterfuge on the part of the Police, that what the people mistook in the dark for a fire was nothing but the flame given out by a torch fed with kerosine oil and that it was used either as a signal to the Policemen who were in readiness at the Thana or intended to show up the position of the people which in the prevailing darkness it was difficult to see, or both. I don't believe that the Police then expected they would have to look for an excuse for what must necessarily constitute a cold-blooded crime against humanity. The idea of arson was evidently an after thought when the authorities realised the enormity of the crime that had wantonly been perpetrated that night.

DELAY IN MEDICAL AID.

It is quite possible that the District Magistrate, when he arrived on the scene sometimes after the firing, may have been aghast at what had been done. As the head of the district he was answerable both morally and legally for what had happened, and if he was not callous to the needs of the dying and the dead, he must have at least been too dumbfounded to have any presence of mind left; for he was there well nigh two hours, it is alleged, and no steps were taken to have the dead bodies removed or the dying sent to the hospital. It was only when at great personal risk a private practitioner ventured into the danger zone and suggested to him to have the dying boy sent to hospital and the dead bodies removed that anything was done at all. The firing took place at 8-30 p.m. It was after 10-30 p.m. that the dying boy was put into a cumbrous bullock coach (*dhamni*) and removed to the hospital where he died the next morning. It seems before the private practioner's arrival the District Magistrate was not even aware that there might be any such persons still left dead or dying on the scene of Dyerism. It was no longer total darkness at this time as the Kitson light which had been brought from the public meeting after the firing by some of the leaders had been left there when the Police, as has been alleged, opened fire on all those who showed themselves in the light, and its light dispelled darkness.

STORY OF THE "WOUNDED POLICE."

The Press Note says that when the District Magistrate arrived the rioters dispersed. Whoever these imaginary rioters may be, when the District Magistrate arrived there accompanied by the D. S. P., the A.D.S.P. and other police officials, the place was empty save for those who had been fatally injured. Nor is the Press Note quite accurate when it says that he made arrangements for the removal of the three rioters (i.e. the two dead and one dying). How these were removed, I have already described above. The Press note refers also to "the wounded police." These were the three Policemen, one of them feigning unconsciousness who were sent to the hospital in a motor car. Of the injuries sustained by the Sub-Inspector and other Policemen, I have already said enough. The Sub-Inspector was seen by the private Practitioner at close range about two hours after the firing and yet the medical man found no trace of any injury on the Sub-Inspector's face or any other part of his body. There was no mark of blood, no sign of injury on the Sub-Inspector, and late at night about 2 a.m., he seems to have gone to the Civil Hospital and got himself attended to for some scratch or abrasion above the left eye.

CHARGE OF DACOITY—A CONCOCTION

The alleged dacoity appears to me to be a concoction, pure and simple, for the reason that early in the evening when there was a little mutual stone throwing between within and without, the shop was closed by the servants of the licensee. If prior to that dacoity had taken place and the shop had been damaged and cash looted, will anybody believe that the police on the spot and at the Thana close by would have remained inactive for over an hour? Or is it going to be suggested that the dacoity took place after the shop had been closed? Such absurd stories may be good enough for consumption in the Secretariat. But outside it they can never be believed. I visited both the shop and the locality and made a careful inspection, and it appears to me that any damage that was done by the earlier stone throwing has been grossly exaggerated.

MR. PAINTER'S ADMISSIONS.

There is one more points in the Press Note which call for notice and that is regarding the allegation of the threat to the "Karmavir" Editors—Messrs. Divakar and Kabbur, who are now both under arrest for alleged offences in connection with the incidents of the 1st of July. The Press Note says that the allegation is untrue. In this connection I may repeat what I said in my yesterday's telegram. In my conversation with Mr. Painter, I pointedly drew his attention to the allegation that had been made in the Congress Committee's telegram to the Viceroy and the Governor. Mr. Painter tried to explain it away without meeting my query. I repeated it but he neither denied it nor even said it was inaccurate in particulars. Nothing could be more significant of Mr. Painter's mentality and attitude than his emphatic denial when I quietly suggested to him in the course of conversation that he must have been tolerant of the activities of the Khilafatists and N. C. O.'S. "Oh, no," said Mr. Painter "I have never been tolerant, much less over tolerant." This candid statement explains a good many things with which I shall have to deal in my next.

"WORSE THAN JALLIANWALA."

I have said that the firing by the Police was unprovoked and without any previous warning. The statement that I have quoted above, which at least must be unimpeachable from the point of view of the authorities, confirms my view. There was absolutely no warning and no attempt was ever made to disperse the people who had collected about the place either out of curiosity or through ignorance. How far and how long it had been premeditated has yet to be determined—but that the firing itself was deliberate can hardly be disputed. If the casualties that terminated fatally were few it must be due to the bad marksmanship of the policemen, as also to the nature of the weapons with which they were armed and not to any lack of intention. The nature of two or three wounds suggests a revolver having been used. In any case, I dare say the situation created that night was worse than that of Dyerism at Jallianwalla Bagh on the fateful 13th of April 1919.

THE SEARCH FOR MOTIVES.

I have no desire to attribute motives to the District Magistrate or the D. S. P. Both these are new to the District and their anti-Khilafat and anti-N.C.O. predilections were presumably exploited bly the Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa for reasons which deserves to be fully gone into. The fact that the motor bicycle belonging to Mr. Karaka, who is the licensee of the liquor shop is often to be seen stalled during day time at the Sub-Inspector's official residence in the vast compound of the Thana, and that Mr. Karaka himself is a familiar figure in the premises of the Thana offer food for reflection.

THREE VICTIMS OF DHARWAR FIRING.

UNIQUE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

LEADER'S EXHORTATION TO BE CALM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, July 4.

The funeral ceremony of the three innocent people who fell a prey to the shots of the Police, came off yesterday morning. The bodies were restored to the families and the public on Saturday, late in the evening, although they had expired on the spot on Friday at about 9 or 9-30 p.m. The bodies were placed in Soudagar Mosque. People began to pour in long before the time for the funeral was announced. Speeches were

(Continued on next page.)

"THAT'S SMUTS!"

TRUCE IN IRELAND.

SCENES OUTSIDE DUBLIN MANSION HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.

When the Conference at the Dublin Mansion House broke up, there occurred what was probably the most dramatic scene ever witnessed in the Irish history. The first intimation on the truce decision was conveyed to the crowds by the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Duggan, member of the Dail Eireann, and was greeted with a tremendous cheering. The Lord Mayor declared that the moment was the brightest and happiest of his life. After this Mr. Duggan announced the truce, which was followed by unprecedented uproar and cheers. The crowd remained singing patriotic airs for an hour. All cheered the departing Sinn Fein leaders.

THE CLIMAX.

The climax was reached upon the appearance of Mr. De Valera surrounded by the bodyguard. The crowds surged round him shaking his hand and attempting to chair him. His car slowly moved off, laden with clinging figures wildly cheering. The first impressions in Dublin are that the results of the Conference have exceeded the hopes of the greatest optimists and hopes are expressed that a suitable atmosphere for peace will be created by the cessation of hostilities.

"THAT'S SMUTS."

The news of truce created a sensation in London. The first opinions expressed were: "That's Smuts."

ANOTHER CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

GEN. SMUTS' VISIT GIVES HOPES OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 11.

The Irish Peace Conference meeting of July 4th was resumed at the Mansion House, Dublin, to-day. Public interest has been immensely stimulated by the events since Monday and notably by the visit of General Smuts, which has given a strong fillip to hopes of settlement. A crowd filled the whole space in front of the building and were in excellent humour cheering all the members of the Conference impartially. While the Conference was sitting several of the crowd recited the rosary and other prayers. The men were bare-headed and many knelt in the street.

CONFERENCE SITS ALL DAY LONG.

MUTUAL SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, July 8.

The Irish Conference continued all day long, not concluding before eight. Late in the afternoon the waiting crowds were amazed to see General Macready, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, motor up and enter the Conference Chamber, where he remained for an hour, then left but returned later when he stayed for a few minutes until the Conference broke up.

A Sinn Fein communique issued stated that Mr. De Valera had informed the Conference of the terms in which he proposed to reply to Mr. Lloyd George's invitation.

At a previous session the Conference expressed the view that it was impossible to negotiate with any hope of success unless the bloodshed ceased. The letter from Mr. Lloyd George to Lord Middeton was read, concurring and indicating the British Government's assent to mutual suspension of hostilities.

GENERAL SMUTS RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY KING.

IRISH SITUATION EXPLAINED.

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

Sir James Craig the Ulster Premier and others concerned with the Irish situation are now conferring with General Smuts at his Headquarters in London. General Smuts at the conclusion of the Conference will proceed to Buckingham Palace and report personally to the King.

The King received General Smuts in audience this afternoon.

General Smuts had long audience with the King this afternoon regarding Ireland and afterwards proceeded to Downing Street to attend the Imperial Conference, which was occupied entirely with Foreign Affairs. Nothing has been settled about General Smuts' paying another visit to Ireland, but Lord Middleton will attend the Conference in Dublin on July 8th to explain the attitude of the Cabinet and also define the attitude of the Ulster Premier, Sir James Craig.

There were no conversations in London today on the subject of Ireland.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

DE VALERA READY.

LONDON, July 8.

Mr. De Valera has replied to Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to a conference in London, expressing his readiness to meet and discuss the basis for achievement of a peaceful Irish settlement. He says that Irishmen share the desire for neighbourly harmony and the decision to accept the invitation has been reached after securing the views of the representatives of the minority of the Irish nation.

TURKISH SITUATION.

GEN. HARRINGTON'S MISSION.

TO MEET KEMAL PASHA AT BLACK SEA PORT.

(Reuter's Telegram)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 11.

It is generally reported in the London Press that General Harington will meet Mustapha Kemal Pasha at a Black Sea port and hear the latter's proposals. He will then convey them to the Allied High Commissioners. General Harington has been instructed to express British indignation at the shameless treatment which has been meted out to the British prisoners. The meeting is the result of Kemal's request for a personal interview. In the meanwhile, it is declared on good authority that the alarmist reports with regard to the situation are unwarranted. It is true that the Kemalists have occupied Ismidt, but British circles do not believe that Kemal is likely to attack the Allies at Constantinople.

GEN. HARINGTON LEAVES FOR ANGORA.

TO NEGOTIATE AGREEMENT WITH TURKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

Paris.—The evening papers state that General Sir John Harington, the Commander-in-Chief of Constantinople, has left for Angora with a view to negotiating an agreement with the Turks. The French Government cordially approves of his visit and has urged Bekir Sami Bey, who is now in Paris, to visit London.

INTERVIEW BROKEN.

MUSTAPHA CHARGED WITH FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 8.

Reuter learns that a message has been received from Mustapha Kemal Pasha, completely distorting the facts with regard to the proposed meeting with General Harington, falsely representing that the British suggested a meeting and decharing that he is willing to negotiate for complete control of Constantinople and the Straits and return of Thrace, provided the whole Turkish programme is accepted by the Allies.

General Harington has received strict instructions not to negotiate and he is still in Constantinople. The next step will be to send a reply to the Mustapha.

A Constantinople message confirms that the interview between General Harington and Mustapha Kemal Pasha has been broken off, owing to the latter's false representations.

KEMALISTS' MOVEMENTS.

FRENCH TROOPS WON'T PARTICIPATE IN OFFENSIVE ACTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien" states that the news received in Paris does not indicate that the Kemalists intend to march on Constantinople but, on the contrary, reliable information shows that the Kemalists have not proceeded beyond the Neutral Zone.

The newspapers state that M. Briand told the Senatorial Commission that the French troops at Constantinople would not participate in any offensive action.

CONCENTRATION OF MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

NO ANTICIPATION OF HOSTILITIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11

In the House of Commons the Government was asked to explain the presence of the British warships at Constantinople and whether hostilities were contemplated.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Mediterranean Fleet was visiting Constantinople in the ordinary course of events and there was no anticipation of hostilities.

In reply to a supplementary question Mr. Chamberlain declared that the Kemalists had shown no signs of violating the Neutral Territory, but if the British were attacked they would defend themselves.

LABOUR WAGE DISPUTE.

OVER 4,000 COTTON OPERATIVES ON STRIKE IN LILLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 11.

A telegram from Lille says that over four thousand cotton operatives have struck work and fourteen spinning mills are idle in consequence of wage disputes.

EMPIRE CONFERENCE

DEBATE ON EGYPTIAN ASPIRATIONS

GERMAN INDEMNITIES BEING CONSIDERED.

(Reuter's Special Service)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

The proceedings of the Empire Conference at Downing Street yesterday afternoon related entirely to Egypt. It was decided that the proposals for meeting Egyptian National aspirations and safeguarding Imperial Interests, which are now under consideration by the British Government should be discussed in detail at a later date by the Dominions' Minister's and the Representatives of India, before the arrival of the Egyptian Delegates. The Conference also held a meeting at the Treasury this morning and discussed for two hours the German indemnities, as they affect the Dominions, India and the Crown Colonies. The meeting adjourned without a decision.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

PRINCIPLE OF LOCAL DEFENCE DECIDED UPON.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

The Naval Defence of the Empire is now occupying the attention of the Imperial Conference and it is believed that the principle of Local Defence has been decided upon. The discussions centre round such topics as Mine-sweeping, Wireless Telegraphy, Hydrography and Oil Tanks and the lastnamed has assumed a position of outstanding importance in view of the decided opinion of the Naval Authorities that Oil will replace Coal as the driving power of the future. Most questions have been referred to a sub-committee under chairmanship of Lord Lee.

INDIANS IN DOMINIONS.

MR. SASTRI MAKES A STATEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 8.

An Imperial Conference communique states that Mr. Sastri to-day, made a statement in connection with the position of British Indians domiciled in the Dominions and Colonies, after which the question was referred to a Committee.

A discussion followed regarding the League of Nations, all the Premiers and Lord Curzon participating. There was very general appreciation of the value of the League and its claim to the Empire support as a step forward in the regulation of international affairs.

IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS IN FOREIGN POLICY.

RIGHT OF DOMINIONS TO CHOOSE POPULATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 11.

The "Daily Chronicle" gives prominence to the very important conclusions which have been reached by the Empire Conference. The Dominion Premiers have come to a general agreement with the British Government on the large question of Foreign Policy including the Pacific and the Far Eastern questions and the problems of defence. The Conference view is that Japan's special friendship towards the Empire should be harmonised with free development of China combined with close cooperation of the Empire and the United States. Most of the Dominions' Ministers are of the opinion that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance will be modified in accordance with the League of Nations. The Conference has merely accepted the Government's policy for the Middle East, especially with regard to the Mesopotamia and Palestine Mandates. The spirit of the policy is fully to honour all the undertakings while committing the Empire to the smallest burden of responsibility and expenditure.

The Dominion Ministers have been specially appreciative of Lord Curzon's very frank statements regarding Foreign Affairs and no difficulty has arisen with regard to the Dominions' Immigration Laws as both India and Japan have accepted the right of the Dominions to choose the character of their own populations. There has also been widespread desire for the Empire Press Services.

The Conference is expected to sit for another fortnight.

FULL HARTAL IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, July 11.

To-day, a full *hartal* was observed in Rangoon, most Indian and Burmese shops were shut but the perishable goods stalls in the bazar were open. Gharries and rickshaws were wholly absent from the streets early in the morning, but by ten numbers of both were plying. There was no trace of disturbances or intimidation. Strong forces of police were kept at stations and mounted patrols paraded in the streets. The Commissioner of police had issued a notice that persons desirous of opening their business would be protected against intimidation.

KING GEORGE V DOCK OPENED

STRIKING RIVER PEAGEANT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 8.

There was a striking river pageant on the occasion of the King opening the new dock extension of the Victoria and Albert system, Their Majesties, the Duke of York and Princess Mary travelling by a steamer from Westminster. The vessels in the river were beflagged and big crowds lined the banks, heartily cheering. The King, replying to the address by the Port of London authority, said that the new dock, which would be known as the King George V. dock promised greatly to increase the efficiency and prosperity of the Port. It would be able to accommodate vessels far bigger than ever before. He was confident that London would maintain the position as the foremost Port in the world.

WASHINGTON CONVENTIONS APPROVED

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 8.

The "Gazette" publishes an Order-in-Council, approving the five conventions adopted by the Labour Conference in Washington in November, namely those dealing with unemployment, night employment of women, night work of young persons in industry minimum age for industrial employment of children and minimum age for employment of children at sea.

A U. S. DENIAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 8.

With regard to Mr. Lloyd George's reply in the House of Commons on the subject of the present position of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance a Washington message says it is announced that the State Department has not received any formal communication from Britain on the subject of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

UNIQUE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

(Continued from previous page.)

made by Messrs. Gangadharao Deshpandes, Mudnedkar and Moulvi Kutheddin of Belgaum on the Hindu-Moslem Unity, boycott of liquors and the Tilak Swarajya Fund. The Moulvi said that they had died in the cause of God and their country. They had died a martyr's death. They had become "Shahids."

Money was collected on the spot for the families of the deceased in cash, and many donations were announced.

UNIQUE PROCESSION.

The procession began to move at 11 a.m. It was a unique manifestation of Hindu-Moslem entente. Among the pall bearers were not only Brahmins, Municipal Councillors, pleaders, Mahars, shoe-makers, but Lingayats were also visible. It was a very solemn march and only the "Mavalud" by Fakirs could be heard. Money and flowers were showered as the bodies passed along the streets. It took at least two hours to reach the burial ground. Speeches were again delivered by Messrs. Gangadharao, V. B. Joshi and Mudhedkar. Men were pouring in from all the distant and neighbouring villages. People from Gadag, Belgaum and Bijapur were also present. Owing to want of accommodation in the local trains the people of Hubli came running to pay a last visit to those that died for their religion and country.

BRAHMIN PRIEST ARRESTED.

25 ARRESTS TO DATE.

Secretary, District Congress Committee, Dharwar, wires under date July 11.

Regarding the Dharwar shooting case Salambhat, a Brahmin priest, was arrested to-day. The bail application regarding fourteen accused was argued in the Sessions to-day. Further arguments are postponed till to-morrow. Total arrests till now come to twent-five.

TH ALARMIST SNUBBED

(Continued from previous page.)

of Lord Ronaldshay's Government, which had minimised the seriousness of the exodus of coolies from Assam to Eastern Bengal and had also checked the spread of cholera.

LORD SINHA'S ADMINISTRATION.

With regard to Bihar, he said, it was only right and due to Lord Sinha to say that the Imperial Government had absolute and complete confidence in the efficiency, courage and wisdom of his administration. Lord Sinha had recently shown all those qualities in a circular issued to officers in his province, setting forth his Government's attitude towards the non-cooperation movement. The document lacked nothing in way of precision and courage. It had immediately evoked most vigorous protests, criticisms and abuse from the vernacular press. Lord Sinha was in a most difficult position but Lord Lytton thought he might be trusted to deal with it with courage and discretion.

A SNUB TO LORD SYDENHAM.

Concluding, Lord Lytton asked Lord Sydenham not to be led astray by what in many cases were deliberately exaggerated press accounts of what was occurring in India. He said that men on the spot in difficult anxious circumstances were entitled to the support of the people at home. They had the Imperial Government's full and unabated confidence.

After Lord Sydenham had briefly replied the matter was dropped.

EFFECTS OF COAL STOPPAGE.

STRIKING DECREASES IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 8.

The effects of the coal stoppage are again strikingly illustrated in the Board of Trade returns, showing that the imports for June amounted to 88 millions sterling and exports to 38 millions sterling, being decreases of 82 millions and 78 millions respectively compared with June 1920. The imports for the six months ended June 30th amounted to 571½ millions and the exports to 369 millions, being decreases of 461½ millions and 268½ millions respectively, compared with the corresponding period of 1920.

RESULTS OF LEIPZIG TRIAL.

FRANCE RECALLS REPRESENTATIVES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 8.

France is disgusted with the results of the Leipzig trial and it is reported that M. Briand has telegraphically recalled the French representatives at the trial and has suggested that Britain and Belgium should do the same.

A Berlin message states that the Foreign Minister has expressed regret to the French Ambassador at the Anti-French demonstration after the acquittal of General Stenger, saying that he has asked the Saxon Government to take steps to prevent a recurrence.

SIR JAMES CRAIG RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY KING.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 11.

The King today at Buckingham Palace received in audience the Ulster Premier, Sir James Craig. The audience lasted for half an hour.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

CASUALTIES DURING THE WEEK

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

While the Dublin Area has been quiet during the Peace discussions, guerilla warfare against the Crown Forces elsewhere in Ireland has not been abandoned. 14 policemen have been killed and 20 wounded and 1 military killed and 5 wounded during the week. There were also 25 ambushes of the police and military patrols who were carrying out the general round-up of the Sinn Feineds.

ECHO OF THE MITCHAM FIRE

AN IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY OFFICER GETS TEN YEARS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

In connection with the burning of the ricks at Mitcham during last March by the Irishmen, Mr. Cogna, a late Lieutenant in the Irish Republican Army, was sentenced at Guildford to-day to ten years' penal servitude for arson, attempted murder of policeman and for being in possession of arms.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

PREMIER TO MAKE STATEMENT EARLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

Replying in the House of Commons to a number of questions regarding the present position of Anglo-Japanese Alliance Mr. Lloyd George hoped he would soon be able to make a statement on that subject, possibly on July 11th, but this depended upon the replies which were received from the United States, Japan and China. A premature declaration would interfere with the success of the negotiations which were now proceeding.

London, July 8.—Surrey beat Somerset by 229 runs.

A Leipzig message of July 8 states that the Supreme Court began the trial of General von Schrack and General von Kruska on the charge of neglectfully causing an outbreak of typhus in the prisoners of war camp at Niederzwehsen, by which 3,000 French prisoners died.

London, July 8.—The Dominions representatives at the Imperial Conference will spend the week end with their wives as the guests of Mr. Lloyd George at Chequers.

London, July 8.—Mr. Asquith will preside over the Eighty Club Luncheon to the Overseas Representatives on July 13.

Their Majesties the King and the Queen of the Belgians have returned to Belgium.

The death has occurred whilst under the influence of anaesthetic of Mabel, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hare of the Royal Artillery, while undergoing an operation for which she recently arrived from India. At the inquest a verdict of misadventure was returned.

New York.—Harvard and Yale have defeated Oxford and Cambridge in the International inter-Collegiate Lawn Tennis Tournament by five matches to four.

"ABOLISH BEGAR!"

SIMLA CITIZENS' DEMAND.

GOVT. POLICY BITTERLY CONDEMNED.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, July 11.

Yesterday evening at an overflow meeting in the Edwardes Gunj attended by over 5,000 people, Pandit Malaviya presiding, the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting of the people of Simla and its environs desires to place on record its deep sympathy with Munshi Kaparsingh and his associates who are suffering in the cause of honour and liberty of their fellowmen in Simla hills and in their endeavour to bring about the abolition of the evil system of begar on the Hindustan-Tibet road and resolves to work by every legitimate and peaceful means to secure their early restoration to liberty."

Mr. S. E. Stockes, in proposing the resolution, declared that the present begar agitation had nothing whatsoever to do with the reformation of the administration of the hill states. Their appeal was to British officials, for the begar on the Hindustan-Tibet road was maintained for the British officials on tour or visit. Now that mule transport in the hills was available, he saw no reason why human beings be any longer forcibly made the beasts of burden. Then, again, if necessity for labour arose surely many hillmen will undertake it, provided it was voluntary and well paid. Munshi Papursingh and others were in the jail for over one month and still no charges have been announced. From the reports it appeared that witnesses were being terrorised and tutored to enable a safe prosecution of the victims.

Mr. Dunichand saw in this agitation another instance of awakening of India's hitherto dumb masses. He held Government morally responsible for the existing state of affairs, for a Government which was proud of its civilisation had been allowing these begar injustices for above a century.

Mr. Harish Chander, as President of the District Congress Committee, announced that the matter had already been taken up by the committee which would carry on the necessary propaganda till begar was done away with.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Malaviya said the English nation, which could say with pride "Slaves do not breathe in England, their fetters fall the moment they set their foot on her soil," ought to be ashamed of herself in having kept in vogue for over a hundred years forced and unpaid begar in this sacred soil of the Himalayas. The National Congress had in several sessions condemned the begar system, but it seemed Government had got into the habit of doing justice only when force of public agitation compels it to do it. This begar on the Hindustan-Tibet road seemed all the more objectionable, when one found that it had until very recently been supplied to men on pleasure trip. The pinch of the whole situation was that the poor labourers had to work in many cases unpaid, taking food at their own expense. In fact, the present state of affairs was due to lack of imagination, knowledge and sympathy on the part of Government and lack of efforts on the part of the public. At this stage, Maulvi Abdul Ghani, President said only Non-Cooperation would put matters right. Pandit Malaviya, thereupon, regretted that there were people who would only see with one eye. Non-Cooperation would end when its demands were met, but there was something higher and nobler than Non-Cooperation itself. It was patriotism. In this matter, therefore, the speaker appealed to all cooperators, non-cooperators, Englishmen and Indian alike to consider it their sacred duty not to rest till begar was completely abolished. Concluding, the Panditji appealed for unity in such matters irrespective of differences in political creed.

CALCUTTA AND BOYCOTT.

PICKETING SUGGESTED.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, July 11.

Inquiries made by the Associated Press representative in the Calcutta piecegoods market with regard to Mr. Gandhi's movement for total boycott of foreign cloth by August next, show that a feeling of uncertainty and hesitancy prevails among merchants and that no further orders are likely to be placed, at any rate, at present especially as the market is well supplied but the opinion is held that the movement is almost bound to fail in its object if only because Indian mills are unable to manufacture more than about half of the cloth India requires and the output of Khadar is not expected to supply the deficiency. One leading merchant pointed out that the normal annual Indian demand was over 3,600 million yards, of which Indian mills supplied about 1,800 millions and he did not think their production could be materially increased owing to the shortage of looms. He doubted if the educated classes would take to Khadar spinning and weaving, but said it was almost certain that the price Indian cloth would increase if foreign article was excluded and Indian millowners would gain at the expense of the masses. At the same time, the dealers admitted Mr Gandhi's influence with the masses and they considered that if picketting was resorted to the movement might succeed, though only partially and temporarily. They thought it possible that in that event retail dealers might endeavour to pass off foreign as Swadeshi cloth.

"UNJUSTIFIED & UNWARRANTED."

NAGPUR FIRING.

BAPTISTA COMMISSION'S FINDINGS.

(Associated Press.)
NAGPUR, July 11

The following is a summary of the findings of the Baptista Commission, appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into the circumstances under which the mob was fired on the 28th March last:—

That Udayaram Pahilwan was not implicated in the riot and the case against him was concocted ostentatiously on information of Rustam Khan, who has been condemned by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Sirajahmad, as a perjurer. That there was no organisation to resist arrest on the part of Udayaram or any one else. That the police were baffled and were unable to arrest any one at Udyaram's, that Attaulakhan fired pistol at Udayaram, wounding Kawadya and Jairam.

That the conduct of the police at this place provoked retaliation, whereby the police were injured, including Mr. Armitage and the police in consequence lost their temper and were thirsting for revenge. That firing from motor bus without orders from Mr. Armitage was unjustified and unwarranted. That orders to fire by Mr. Armitage were unwarranted either to disperse unlawful assembly or in pursuance of the right of private defence under section 100 I. P. C. as there was no ground to apprehend death or grievous hurt to any one of the police party. That mere obedience to orders of Mr. Armitage to fire is not covered or protected by section 100 I.P.C. That we doubt that the section empowers any person to order others to inflict injury upon assailants, even when it would justify his own personal acts of private defence. That there is no evidence that the killed and wounded were assailants in the sense of section 100. That firing likely to injure innocent persons could only be protected when the contingency specified in section 106 I.P.C. is present. That the killing of Harischandra by Daroga Attaulakhan amounts to murder. That directions of the Police Manual were wantonly disregarded.

That the Government attitude towards the temperance campaign and non-cooperation movement generally is deplorable and is calculated to encourage unscrupulous underlings to concoct false cases against temperance reformers and non-cooperators with the object of inciting people to resist and thus creating occasions for firing and adopting repressive measures.

The Commission's report which is under print is a very lengthy document, giving elaborate reasons for their finding.

Mr. Baptista and members of the Commission left to-day for their respective places.

SITUATION IN ALIGARH.

42 ARRESTS IN ONE DAY.

(Associated Press.)
LUCKNOW, July 11.

A message from Aligarh says the situation continues quiet. The police investigation is being systematically pursued and Mr. Ghani, who has been named by several eye-witnesses, was arrested in the Khilafat committee room. Another man of a similar character, named Ismail, was also secured. This morning, 42 of turbulent characters were arrested, but a large number are still absconding who remain to be dealt with. It is unlikely that with the exception of these there will be many more arrests except in special cases.

FAMINE IN PANCHMAHALS.

RELIEF MEASURES.

(Associated Press.)
GODHRA, July 11.

The whole Panchmahals district is in anxiety owing to the scarcity of rain. The Panchmahals suffered much under the famine yoke last year too. National volunteers are moving throughout the district to see and report the conditions of the people to the district officer. A number of applications are coming every day for cheap grain shops from different quarters. Taluka famine committees are formed at Godhra, Dohad, Jhalod and Halol. Panchmahal District Famine Relief Committee will be formed in this week. Arrangements are being made to open cheap grain shops in Godhra city in a day or two.

SALIMPUR RIOT.

4 KILLED: 16 INJURED.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, July 11.

A Lucknow message to a local paper says serious riot has taken place at Barsha, a village of Raja of Salimpur between sepoys of the Raja and tenants. Two men are reported to be dead and the corpse of a third reported to be missing and forth sent to Lucknow for post-mortem. The number of injured is 16.

The Khilafat Conference, Karachi, passed off quietly by meeting at Idgah on Sunday night.

FRENCH BANK SMASH.

INTENSE AGITATION FOR SALVAGE

VIOLENT POLITICAL PASSIONS BEHIND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 11.

Paris.—The Banque Industrielle de Chine affair threatens grave complications. Violent political passions are hidden behind an intense agitation for the salvage of the Bank and M. Briand told a prolonged sitting of the Senate Joint Committees yesterday that the Government was very reluctant to see the bank closely associated with French prestige disappear. He hinted at the probable establishment of a vast consortium to take over the affairs of the bank, but this has not allayed the agitation and the cry of "Panama" has been raised by the Government's opponents, the Extreme Right, whose daily organ fiercely attacks the honesty of the statesmen and high officials. The chief object of the attack is Senator Berthelot, who is a Director of the Bank and a brother of the Secretary of the Foreign Office. There are indications of a bitter political fight similar to Panama and a scandal like the Dreyfus affair.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A FRENCH CAPTAIN.

PRUSSIAN LIEUTENANT ACQUITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 11.

Leipzig.—The late Prussian Lieutenant, Laule, has been acquitted of the charge of murdering a French Captain in a village near Saaburg in August 1914 on the ground that the charge was entirely controversial. The accused denied that he ordered the Captain to be shot and declared that he was shot after striking a German soldier.

MEMORANDUM OF PETROLEUM DEPT.

REPLY RE BRITISH MONOPOLY IN PERSIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

The Memorandum which has been issued by the Petroleum Department points out that, in regard to the alleged British monopoly of Persia, the rights of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in Persia are in no way connected with the British Government's holding in the Company, but are mainly derived from the concession obtained by Mr. D'Arcy in 1901.. The success was achieved only after heavy expenditure and much discouragement to the great advantage of Persia. The suggestion that British Governmental influence has been used to force the monopoly on the unwilling country, can only be made through complete ignorance of facts. With regard to Mesopotamia, the Memorandum says that while there is no intention of discriminating against non-British interests, an account must be taken of the legitimate rights acquired before the war and this applies equally to Palestine, where American claims are understood to exist.

RUNNING MERCHANT SHIPS PROFITABLY.

LORD INCHCAPE CONDEMNS GOVT POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 11.

Lord Inchcape as a shipowner, in the course of his speech at a public dinner, condemned the Government's lack of wisdom in attempting to run the merchant ships profitably. He pointed out that the loss of half a million sterling had been incurred by the Commonwealth Government Line owing to the stewards' strike and said that it was a mere flea-bite to what the tax-payers would have to pay if such ventures were continued. Lord Inchcape declared that the Government lines were severely handicapped because the shippers and passengers pressed for reduced freights and fares and the crews demanded increased wages and luxurious accommodation, all of which was difficult to resist. Politically votes counted more than losses, but the public had to bear the latter ultimately, however much they were hidden up.

THE 1921 BISLEY SHOOTING.

OPENED BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS' TEAMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

Contrary to the time honoured custom, the Public School Teams opened the 1921 Bisley in brilliant weather and generally favourable shooting conditions. The Ashburton Shield, in which no rifle attachments are allowed, was the first serious competition between 53 youthful teams, who participated and was won by Sedburgh with Charterhouse second.

The death is announced of Canon Tyrwhitt.

Mr. Montagu has appointed Mr. Pran Krishna Parija to the professorship of Botany at the Ravenshow College, Cuttack.

MR. SASTRI—"ANOTHER AFRICAN."

GEN. SMUTS ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

ASIATIC PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 11.

At a dinner to the members of the Imperial Conference, which was held in London last night, General Smuts said that another South African present was Mr. Sastri. (Cheers) He reminded his hearers that Mr. Sastri was the leader of a great society called "Servants of India" whose ideal of honour was to renounce everything for the sake of service to their own country. General Smuts believed that India was marching to a great destiny. Some said that the experiment of self-government for India was foredoomed to failure but nothing was foredoomed to failure in itself and if it proved to be a success it would solve one of the greatest problems of the world. It was impossible to hold 30 million human beings in subjection. If the Empire after a hundred years was unable to educate its vast population to the sense of self-government that the Empire had failed. (Cheers.)

Referring to the Asiatic problem in South Africa, General Smuts affirmed that he was prepared to regard the problem in the largest human sense. They were not going to admit failure and he hoped that it would be possible with forbearance and the wisdom of give and take to work out the great problem of the East and the West and he hoped that Mr. Sastri would be able to work it out in India. General Smuts concluded by saying, "We will do our best to work it out in South Africa".

MR. SASTRI AND MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

TO RECEIVE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 11.

The City of London intend to confer the freedom of the city upon the Maharao of Cutch and Mr. Sastri in consideration of their distinguished services to the Empire.

CHINA SUGGEST CONSORTIUM OF FOUR POWERS.

HERSELF TO BE INVITED TO JOIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 11.

The China Association has sent a letter to the Foreign Office suggesting development of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance into an agreement between Britain, the United States, France and Japan. The letter says that the four Powers might conclude a agreement constituting a consortium which China might be invited to join.

BRITISH EXPORT TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

GRADUAL EXPANSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

Gradual expansion of exports from the United Kingdom to Russia since the signature of the Anglo-Russian Trading Agreement was shown by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons to-day when he stated that the exports were valued at two thousand pounds worth in April and 81 thousand in June, and these were exclusive of the large consignments to the Baltic States, which were re-exported to Russia.

ADMINISTRATION OF WAR PENSIONS.

MR. MACPHERSON ON BILL FOR ALTERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 11.

In the House of Commons moving the second reading of the Bill providing for fundamental alterations in the administration of war pensions Mr. Macpherson stated that there were at present 3,500,000 pensioners. There had been great waste by overlapping and even fraud among the War Pensions Committees which he lacked power to control. Although £20,000,000 sterling was allocated to them every year to expend he proposed to abolish 800 committees, thus reducing the total to 450 and also all men who had drawn pensions for four years would be examined with a view to giving them permanent pensions. This would save £2,000,000 sterling each year in the administration and altogether the Bill would save from six to twelve millions per annum.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. J. W. B. Merewether, Mr. and Mrs. M. Webb and Mr. Dadiboy Merwanji Dalal have arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

NEW DOCK EXTENSION IN LONDON.

TO BE OPENED BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

Their Majesties, the King and the Queen, will open the new dock extension of the Victoria and Albert system on July 8th. This is largest work which has yet been undertaken by the port of London authority and will enable thirty thousand vessels to be berthed within six and a half miles of the heart of the city. The extension provides a wet-dock of sixty-four acres thirty-eight feet in depth consisting of fourteen berths for the largest steamers and also dry-docks 760 feet long which are capable of extension.

BRITISH EMPIRE 1923 EXHIBITION.

SIR W. MEYER'S SUGGESTION TO HOLD IT IN 1924.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 11.

At a dinner given by the Chairman of the Council of the British Empire 1923 Exhibition, Sir William Meyer suggested that the Exhibition should be held in 1924 instead of 1923 in order to enable the world further to recover from the effects of the war and to make it possible to send exhibits to the Exhibition in France in 1925.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

MARKET FLUCTUATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 11.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that the market is more active and China is the dominant factor. Enquiry from China in conjunction with the continued scarcity of supplies caused sharp advances in the quotations on July 5th, but the rise was overdone as decline followed on July 6th. Production of silver in the United States has declined and stocks in New York have been considerably reduced and consequently the offerings there have been limited. With regard to the question of German silver latest advices from New York appear to indicate that arrangement for advances on the security of silver is more difficult than was at first anticipated.

It is understood that the position of Banque Industrielle de Chine in England is one of liquidation.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

NEW SCHEME FOR CONTROL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 11.

The Rubber Growers' Association is negotiating the details of the scheme for the control of the Rubber Industry by the formation of a Rubber Producers Corporation. An authoritative statement is expected to be made shortly, but it is stated that the plan involves a capital of about £6,000,000 sterling part of which will be provided by the Rubber Industry but most by a Syndicate of Capitalists when the requisite control of 2,200,000 acres is secured. The period of control which is suggested is for four years and the main object is to control the outputs and the selling prices.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN STUDENTS.

TOUR OF INSPECTION COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 11.

The Committee on Indian Students is approaching completion of its work in Britain for it has toured England and Scotland and gathered very valuable information from all the Universities. The Committee has still to visit Newcastle. At all the centres every desire was manifested to help the Committee and witnesses were comprised of Vice-Chancellors and heads of various faculties. The British Committee on Indian Students is leaving for India in October.

THE BEUTHEN INCIDENT.

GERMAN GOVT.'S APOLOGY TO FRANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

Berlin.—Herr Rosen, Foreign Minister, on behalf of his Government has apologised to the French Ambassador for the incident at Beuthen, on July 5th. He said that his Government was endeavouring to secure work for the volunteers in Upper Silesia, with a view to preventing such deplorable incidents which were hampering the Government's efforts to improve Franco-German relations.

About 1,500 workmen of Choolai Mills, Madras, an Indian concern, whose employees downed tools resumed work on Saturday. (A. P.).

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

GANDHIJI TO PRESIDE.

A Grand Khadi, Charka, Spinning, and Weaving Exhibiion will be held under the auspices of the 'Rashtriya Stree Sabha Bombay' towards the end of July. Place and date will be announced later on. Mahatma Gandhi has kindly consented to open the Exhibition. This Exhibition is being held with a view to bring Swadeshi goods closer into the lives of the public; to acquaint hem with materials that are home-spun, also those that are made in the Indian Mills with Indian yarn; to advertize different kinds of Charkhas that are used daily and handlooms that are used in spinning and weaving, so that the public might be kept fully informed as to how Khadi is made and whence to obtain it and what are the different kinds of Charkhas and whence to get them.

Those who possess old Indian Swadeshi materials should please send them to Mrs. Atiya Begum Faizl Rahamin, Chief Secretary Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Aiwan-i-Rafat, Ridge Road, Bombay, for being placed in the Exhibition. Receipts will be duly given by the Chief Secretary for all such materials, which will be safely returned to their owners after the Exhibition is over.

Those who intend to cooperate with the Chief Secretary in connection with the arrangements of the Exhibition, should please see her on any day from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 8 p.m. to 6 p.m. (B.T.).

KHATRI SWADESHI STORES.

We have been requested to publish th following for general information:—

Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Hon Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee of India has opened a Swadeshi Stores called "The Khatri Swadeshi Stores" in Bombay on a large scale in a newly-erected and magnificent building named "Kamal Manzil", situated in Sheikh Memon Street, near Jumma Masjid, the Opening ceremony of which was performed by Maulana Mohammed Ali on Monday the 4th instant. Mahatma Gandhiji, Maulana Shaukat Ali Maulana Abdul Majid of Budaun, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Atiya Begum Sahiba. Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall and many other leading Hindus and Muslim citizens graced the occasion with their presence. There was a large gathering at the premises of the Stores. The premises were well decorated with Islamic flags.

After a passage was recited from the Holy Quran by Mr. Akhtar Ali of the Central Khilafat Committee, Mr. Khatri heartily welcomed and thanked Mahatmaji and other guests for their presence, and requested Maulana Mohammed Ali to open the Stores with his own hands.

FOR NATIONAL CAUSE.

Maulana Mohammed Ali, while performing the opening ceremony gave a brief but impressive speech. He said it was not Mr. Khatri's personal affair which brought them there. In fact all wealth and property of Indian merchants, whether Hindus or Muslims, all learning and piety of Ulema, all education of children at schools and colleges, all labours of workmen, were for the cause of Religion and the Country. Anything belonging to an Indian was in fact national property, by which the whole nation would be benefited. The hearty and willing response given by the people of India to Mahatma Gandhiji's appeal by collecting more than a crore of rupees within so short a time was a sufficient proof of their rising to a sense of duty, and he earnestly hoped that during the month of July, people would wholeheartedly direct their attention to the boycott of all foreign goods.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

SIX SENIOR MEN SUMMARILY DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 10.

As a sequal to the traffic department's organisation in the Port Trust, Rangoon, six senior men, each with over 13 years' service have been summarily dismissed by the new Traffic Manager. To ventilate their grievances a meeting was held yesterday by the Port Commissioner's Association.

DEVELOPMENT OF MADRAS PORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

Messrs. Sir John Welfe and Barry Lyster of the London Firm in their report to Government on the possibilities of development combined with the future prospects of the five ports situated in the Madras Presidency namely Tuticorin, Negapatam, Mangalore, Malpe and Cocanada, point out that development of the Madras ports must be considered as a whole and not individually, that Tuticorin trade prospects are the most promising of the five ports upon which they were asked to report, that viewing the situation generally Tuticorin Cochinnand possibly one port between Cochin and Marmagoa could be advantageously developed, that of the two ports Mangalore and Malpe, the latter offers better natural facilities for deep water development, that although present facilities at Negapatam, Cocoanada and Manglore can probably be developed. These ports do not offer any natural advantages for deep water development.

AMRITSAR MERCHANTS' INSOLVENCY

DULLNESS IN CLOTH MARKET.

AMRITSAR, July 9.

After making huge profits in speculation, during the war time several firms are now failing. About a dozen merchants have already declared their inability to pay their debts. Cloth market is dull. (A. P.).

PROSECUTION OF POONA PICKETS.

HEAD VOLUNTEER FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 9.

Judgment was delivered by the Cantonment Magistrate to-day, in the case arising out of picketing of liquor shops. In this one Merwanjee Pallonji charged Fatechand Khan, head volunteer of the pickets, with obstructing him after he had purchased two bottles of liquor from a shop near the Main Street. Several days after the complaint was lodged, a countercharge of abuse was preferred by the accused against the complainant and Mr. and Mrs. Dara Cowasji. In the case of the last named by mutual consent of counsel the charge was dropped, but the Magistrate ruled that he would hear evidence in so far as it applied to Merwanji Cursetji. Several witnesses for both parties were examined including four prosecution policeman on duty at chowkey near the scene of occurrence. The witnesses for the defence stated that a crowd of fifteen people collected, while the prosecution alleged there were from 50 to 100 people present. The police sepoy, however, stated he saw nothing. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of obstruction and fined him Rs. 25. After hearing the same witnesses on charge of abuse, the Magistrate acquitted Merwanji Pallonji, remarking that he had no doubts but that the charge was a vexatious one, and he called on the complainant to show cause why he should not pay the accused Rs. 50 as compensation. After hearing the complainant in his defence the Magistrate ordered Rs. 50 to be paid to the Parsee as compensation in 24 hours.

MILITARY PICKETS WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

There has been no further development in regard to the situation of the mills strike. Military pickets have been withdrawn and there are only police now patroling locally. Last night there was a route march of all the police reserves in the mill area and this will be repeated every day until further orders.

At the executive committee meeting of of the Madras Labour Union to-day conditions under which the mill authorities are prepared to reopen the mills on Monday as announced in His Excellency's speech at Government House yesterday were discussed and it is understood that the committee generally are not prepared to accept those conditions.

VICEROY'S SPEECH,

LAHORE PRESS COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 9.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech the "C and M Gazette" says:—When we come to consider His Excellency's pronouncements on the situation in the country as a whole we cannot resist the conclusion that idealistic liberalism which he proclaimed as the policy of his Government is rather difficult to reconcile with the ugly realities of the position as they force themselves on our notice to-day. It says the greater part of injustice is undeniably the result of oppression of Indians by their own countrymen in the lower branches of Government.

The "Tribune" says:—On all three main issues of the Punjab, Swaraj, and the Khalifat, the Viceregal speech was indefinite or unsatisfactory. But on minor points such as the Press Act Committees he assured them that Government were supremely conscious of their duty to remove legitimate grievances and on inequality in legal procedure and administration applicable to Indians and Europeans and specially on reference to unjustifiable incidents that rouse indignation that always follows upon injustice, the Viceroy did have something to say that was both interesting and important. It concludes:—It is something to learn from so high an authority that Indians have at least the right to feel and to express indignation when an outrageous act of injustice is done either by the executive or the judiciary.

DEVOTEE OF MOTHER INDIA.

DR. HEDGEWAR'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 9.

Mr. Smelhe, First Class Magistrate, heard the case against Doctor Hedgewar under section 108 Cr. P. C. Dr. Hedgewar in his written statement stated that the speeches produced were not his speeches and the whole report neither gave in full nor a semblance of his speech and that all his protests would fall flat upon a Government which he stated had started the campaign of repression of the Devotees of Mother India. He was still prepared to maintain that India was for Indians and that Swaraj was the goal and all tall talk of self-determination by the British Ministers and Administrators was hyprocrisy. Government was at liberty to call all this seditious but he firmly believed in the ultimate justice of Providence. The case was adjourned to Monday next.

KERALA PROVINCE'S QUOTA TO SWARAJ FUND.

REMARKABLE POLITICAL AWAKENING AMONG TIYYAS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, July 5.

According to the final figures now available the total collections from the Kerala Province towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund amount to rupees seventeen thousand, while the membership has risen to twenty thousand. There was recently an awakening among the Tiyyas who had hitherto remained aloof from the N. C. O. movement. Upto now over seven hundred Tiyyas have enlisted themselves as members of the Congress Committee.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT LANCASHIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

The Manchester ground was gaily decorated on the second day of the Australian-Lancashire match for the Prince of Wales, who is now touring Lancashire, visited the ground in the afternoon. He was received by Lord Derby who is the President of the club. The wicket was in good condition when the play was resumed. Australia were dismissed for 284 of which Ryder made 58 and Hendry 51. J. Tyldesley took 5 wickets for 77 and Parkin 5 for 89.

Lancashire's second innings concluded for 184, Barnes and Sharp making 58 and 65 respectively. Gregory took 5 wickets for 59 and Mailley 4 for 77. It was extraordinary finish to game for last six of Lancashire's wickets fell for 11 runs.

The Australians thus won by an innings and 8 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 11.

Hampshire beat Sussex by an innings and 100 runs.

Yorkshire beat Northants by an innings and 194 runs.

Gloucester beat Derbyshire by 97 runs.

Kent beat Worcester by 8 wickets.

SERVICE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

FINAL RESUELT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 11.

The results in the finals of the Services Lawn Tennis Championships at the Queen's Club are as follows:—

ARMY SINGLES.

Major Kingscote, Royal Artillery, beat T. Bevan, Coldstream Guards 6/4, 6/2, 6/3.

NAVY SINGLES.

Wing-Commander Bottomley beat Lieutenant P. Glover 6/3, 6/3, 12/10.

NAVY DOUBLES.

Lieut.-Commander Stow and Lieut. Glover beat Commander Manners and Lieut.-Commander Eveleigh 6/4, 9/7, 6/4.

ARMY DOUBLES.

Capt. Ritchie and Capt. Finny, both R.A.M.C., beat Majors Kingscote and Douglas Jones, both Royal Artillery, 4/6, 6/4, 6/3, 4/8, 6/0.

CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The Challenge Shield Competition opened to-day. There were only two games on the card. The Aryan vs. Jamalpore match played on the Dalhousie ground remained undecided, as, despite the play in extra time, neither side could even score.

Mohunbagun played with Post Office on the Calcutta ground, and won the match by three goals to nil. The match was hopelessly one-sided.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA V. YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS.

This match was played at the Kenedy Sea Face on Sunday between Young Zorastrian Cricket Club and P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and resulted in a draw:—

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.—S. M. Dalvi (ct. Vazifdar) b Billimoria 81; B. D. Jog b P. Daruvala 12; L. P. Jai b P. Daruvala 0; V. A. Dalvi not out 103; C. H. Rana b Billimoria 0; K. R. Sawami caught b P. Daruvala 32; R. A. Wagle not out 25; N. H. Kharwa; S. N. Parekh; V. N. Rege; M. H. Rana to bat.; extras 5; total 258.

Young Zorastrian C. C.—J. Billimoria b Wagle 16; K. Irani (cp. Kharwa) b Wagle 8; A. Wadia b Rana 9; H. Vazifdar not out 80; Dubash (ct. C. H. Rana) b Wagle 9; B. Mirza (ct. V. A. Dalvi) b Rana 21; Banaji not out 16; S. Cooper; Morie; P. Daruwala; J. Kabinet to bat; extras 14; total 172.

MATUNGA GYMKHANA V. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match was played at Kenedy Sea Face on Saturday between Matunga Gymkhana G. I. P. Rv. and P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and resulted in a draw:—

Matunga Gymkhana.—W. L. Kalgutkar (ct. Welker) b Godambe 17; Paise (ct. Kantak) b Behare 27; Churry b Belsare 0; Athaid b Parekh 20; Khedeker (ct. Kantak) b Godambe 4; A. Wood run out 58; Murkar b Godambe 5; J. N. Belsare b Parekh 5; Paralkar b Parekh 0; Manawala not out 2; Kolapkar b Parekh 0; extras 17; total 182.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.—V. V. Kantak not out 45; T. H. Joshi (ct. Paise) b A. Wood 8; S. N. Parekh (ct. Khedeker) b Paise 1; B. M. Naidu not out 14; S. N. Belsare; N. K. Kharwa; G. D. Shirka; M. M. Nadkarni; S. R. Godambe; V. S. Talpade; P. W. Welkar to bat; extras 2; total (for 2 wkts) 70.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA V. GRINDLAY'S

Saturday the 9th instant, on the home ground plot No. 3 Oval, the Imperial Bank of India Cricket Club under the captainship of Mr. E. B. Emery had an easy victory over Grindlay's Cricket Club, scoring 122 runs for 5 wickets. Messrs. Toddy playing with great freedom. The scoring playing with great freedom. The scoring was very rapid. Mr. Emery bowled remarkably well capturing 5 wickets for 28 runs.

Billimoria for Grindlay's made a brilliant stand, playing for over half an hour and scoring 18 runs (not out), out of a total of 42.

"THE STORY OF MY PRISON LIFE."

BY P. T. CHANDRA.

(FROM THE "RANGOON MAIL.")

We meet no trials we do not need
Well borne sorrow is holy seed
It shall rise in a harvest of golde grai
And a wise soul ever thanks God for pair.

WHEELER WILCOX.

But for this ray of consolidation, ther was nothing to enliven the gloom. All was dismal and dark—everything so depressing. To pass four months in this tomb of dismay, my God, it is really a miracle! "Time travels," says the Poet, "in diverse paces with diverse persons." But with me it never travelled. It seemed to always lag and linger. Four months, well, they were four centuries.

LOCK-UP.

It was on a Monday in February that the judgment was delivered and we were handed over to the police officers present in the Court. We were anxious to start for His Majesty's Prison at once, but the escort marched us off to the Police Lock-up in the Barr Street. Being simple prisoner we were entitled to the use of our clothes but the Lock-up officers stripped us of ou coats and boots, and seized all that w possessed on our persons. Even my prayer book which I had carried in my pocket fo consolation, was snatched from me. Every thing was taken away, even what the law allowed us to possess. Then we were shut up in a dingy dark cell. There was a big wooden plank for us to sit upon, but nothing more. The cell reminded one a cage in a zoo where animals are locked for the amusement and interest of mankind. The treatment and surroundings here were far more rigorous and far more unhealthy than those to which we were to be subjected in jail. However, the weary hours went by, and it was at last half past fou in the evening when we were taken out of the dingy cell and brought into the office. I asked for my coat and boots, but the were refused. We were then hand-cuffed and marched off barefooted and bare-heade to the Police Court compound to be conveyed to the prison. The ugly prison van was already there. Prisoners boarded the van, and when we got into it there was hardly any room even to stand. We brought this to the notice of the officer, who, instead of attending to our grievance simply pushed us in. But while we were thus treated, two other prisoners (one of whom, I afterwards learnt, had a rigorous sentence) were conveyed in a special vehicle, and it was a puzzle to me why it was that we should be meted out a worse treatment!

The prisoners began to look at us with sort of curiosity, but excepting one, who developed a tendency for talking, all held their silence. Our loquacious companion who was a young fellow, with indifferent eyes remarked: "You are only here for a few months. We, on the contrary, have years and years to do. You need not be anxious. The Superintendent is a good man. *No one beats us now-a-days.*"

PRISON REACHED.

Now the prison had been reached, the van stopped, and we were called out. The escort knocked at the gate, and in response a wicket was opened to admit us to this strange house, where I was to remain so many months, to endure so many emotions, of which I could not form even an approximate idea, if I had not gone through them.

As soon as we got in, the wicket door was again locked up. I turned and looked back, and could not help thinking of the marvellous world, fantastic as a fairy land which I had just left behind. Yes, the sentence was of a four months—but who knows the future—one is never sure even of one's next breath.

Still handcuffed, still bare-footed, we were marched off to the Segregation, which is at a distance of about a furlong from the gate. Here the new arrivals are firs brought to be examined by the Doctors, an entered in the registers. Here my hand cuffs were removed, and we were taken in to be searched. Just as the jailor was about to put his hand in my trousers pocket, a convict dressed in European costume turned up and told the jailor that we were wanted by the "Chief".

Back to the office, we were paraded before the Superintendent who asked about the food we were used to take. Mr. Iyer would have liked to take "Atta", but he was a rice-eating Madrassi, so he was told to make up his mind to take the latter kind of food. But he was permitted to prepare his own "dishes"! As for myself I was allowed "European" diet.

This business settled, we were sent under an escort to the "Main Jail". On penetrating this sphere, we saw a few buildings crowded with prisoners. These were the Convicts' wards. Here the convicts were confined, divided into several classes. Here they slept and sat while not at work.

The ward we were taken to was commonly denominated "European" Ward, but here were all classes of prisoners. Upstairs alone was reserved for the people classified as European. Downstairs was especially intended for "Bad Hats" amongst the Asiatics. We were accommodated in the European corridor, and like other European prisoners, received separate cells, each furnished with an iron cot, a shelf, a urinal vessel, a mug and a water chattey. We were given two bed-sheets, two towels, and also a mattress. In short we received the same bedding as a European prisoner gets.

THE NIGHT.

It was hardly six o'clock, but the cry went round that all must get in to be locked. Warders came in to lock us and the Jailer came to see that all were properly shut up under lock and key. I was told that I would have to remain in that cell alone, till again six in the morning. It was here that Mr. Iyer had to part from me to get in his own cell, and I did feel a little painful sensation. Imagine, to remain for full twelve hours during the dark hours of the night in a small cell, not lighted even by a candle! The whole long lonely night:—It is really wonderful how the time passed. Yes, man is—a pliant anima!—he must be so defined—a being who gets accustomed to everything. That would be perhaps the best definition that could be allotted to him.

Though we were shut up early, four hours at least passed before every one was asleep, and until then, there was a tumult, uproar, oaths, rattling of chains. I could not get sleep, the whole night was without even a wink.

NAKED PARADES.

The sun had now arisen in the heavens, and the jail bell announced the hour of five. Our cells were opened, and we trooped out to take our bath. After having a good bath, I felt a little refreshed, and began to walk to and fro in the corridor. Just as I was moving about here and there I caught sight of a number of prisoners bathing naked in the open place, with a jailor and a number of warders standing by their side. As soon as they finished their bath, they put on their uniform, without even waiting to wipe their bodies. I was shocked to see this, and on enquiry learnt the sad truth that while European prisoners were given two towels, these poor prisoners were not given even a little piece of cloth to dry their bodies. I was further informed that the lot of female prisoners in this respect was in no way better. They too were supplied with no towel whatsoever. Why this state of affairs, revolting to human feelings, has been allowed to exist so long, passes one's comprehension. I was talking of this to Mr. Iyer when a few European prisoners came and had a talk with us. I was much impressed with the affability and good will exhibited by these persons, and it gave me a little courage and restored my spirits. Bad people are to be found everywhere, but even among the worst there may be something good, so I thought by way of consolation. Who knows? These prisoners are perhaps not worse than others who are free? Are they not victims of a cruel social order? I was reflecting in this wise when I was summoned by a prisoner for my tea. I received 3 pieces of toast and a mug-full of tea. Toast was eatable, but Tea. Oh! God, it was no better than gutter water. There was hardly any milk in it—and sugar was poor. The poorer amongst Asiatic prisoners who never received any tea or coffee would do anything just for a sip of this rotten tea. While the European prisoners received tea and toast early morning the Asiatics were given only a sort of rice Kanji.

JAIL LIBRARY.

Then I went to the Jail Library and borrowed a book. There was a fair collection of fiction, but the books were mostly mutilated. However I was able to pick out an excellent book, entitled "Holy Orders" by that wonderful woman, Marie Corelli. There were also a few copies of the "Tatler" and other illustrated English Magazines but local papers were conspicuous by their absence. I understand that formerly the prisoners were allowed even Rangoon papers, but only of late this privilege had been snatched away from them. But the ban had not in any way affected those who wanted news. They not only managed to get news of the day, but at times managed to get even copies of the "Sunday Times" and other papers. In fact I was quite taken aback when a prisoner approached me on my very first day, and informed me that a protest meeting had been held in the city against my conviction. What strikes me is, it is only fair that the local papers should be supplied to the inmates, especially so when somehow or other these newspapers find their way into the prison in a regular manner despite the ban on them.

(To be Continued.)

N.-C.-O'S. AND PROSECUTIONS.

SHOULD THEY DEFEND OR APPLY FOR BAIL?

Mr. Abdul Kalam Azad wires from Calcutta under date July 8:—

"People from different parts of Bengal have asked my advice by wire whether in the case of arrests they should offer bail or enter into a defence in the Court. I am rather surprised by this question. This question has not only been answered on various occasions throughout the year, but many have by their conduct set an example of it. Hence there is no room for doubt.

I desire to announce it in clear terms that it is not allowable for a Non-Cooperator to offer bail or enter into a defence, and, if any one does it he goes against the very principle of Non-Cooperation, and certainly his line of action is different from that of the united country. The same principle is adopted in the case of three recent arrests in Calcutta, and hundreds of persons in this country have till now gone to jail according to the same principle. The rising tide of repression sweeps over Bengal, and I hope this renowned and patriotic province will prove more worthy of its name and fame than other provinces of India.

POLO TOURNAMENT IN BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 11.

Among the important items, besides the S. P. C. A. Horse Show during the race week in Bangalore was the Polo Tournament on the Palace grounds for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's Challenge Cup. Owing to unpleasant weather conditions the attendance was generally small. The following contests have been recorded so far:—

In the opening round, the Mysore Gymkhana met the 2nd Sappers and Miners. The latter won the game by seven goals to three. The Queen's Bays A Team beat the Mysore Cavalry the same day by four goals to two. In the second round the Sappers and Miners met the Royal Artillery and won again by nine goals to three. The Queen's Bays A Team beat the Queen's Bays B Team by four goals to nil. The finals will be played this evening, when weather permitting, a keen attendance is anticipated.

MURAL PAINTING.

CAPT. SOLOMON'S LECTURE.

The following is the text of the lecture delivered by Captain W. E. G. Solomon Principal Sir J. J. School of Art, on 7th July 1921 before the Architectural Students Association, Bombay:—

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,

To Artists and Art-lovers all the world over the subject of my remarks—mural painting—must ever be one of the most absorbing interest, going, as it does, to the very roots of the matter.

The thought of this consoles me somewhat and prevent me from being ever-awed at the prospect of addressing this gathering to-day. Because for a painter to venture to discourse to architects on a subject so intimately connected with, and subsidiary to, their own art, requires no common effort of courage, I assure you. It might be compared to a son admonishing his mother—an appalling proposition, the responsibility for which, however, I venture to place upon the shoulders of our able Chairman Mr. Batley, who, out of the kindness of his heart has, offered me this valuable opportunity of saying my say in the ears of those who are best fitted to hear it. You will understand, gentlemen, that I speak to-day as an artist to artists, and claim no other authority for my opinions than may be furnished by that fact, and by my genuine love for and devotion to Indian Art.

If, as is possible, in the course of my remarks I may be thought to be sometimes at variance with certain eminent authorities—or to display too singular an enthusiasm, I will ask your indulgence for a point of view which, however insignificant in itself can at any rate, plead in its favour the fact that it is founded on personal experience and conviction.

I have said that mural painting must ever be a subject of absorbing interest to artists and art lovers, going as it does to the root of the matter. From the grey and misty era long before History itself began, when Paleolithic man lined his first sketch of ox or deer on the rocky walls of his Pyrenean cave for the admiration of his savage spouce, the walls have ever furnished a medium of expression and as it were a touchstone of the progress of civilisation, and of the upward trend of man's mind.

"If you want to know the sort of stuff a young painter is made of "said the late Mr. G. F. Watts, only the other day "put him at a wall". The birth of art itself—its babyhood, its adolescence, its prime, its decrepitude and decay may all be traced on the walls of the world's buildings—no matter for our purpose to-day whether those walls are monolithic or architechnic in construction.

The rise of the graphic arts had its origin in the decoration of wall-spaces, and painting has until very modern times clung to the skirts of Architecture. It was a bad day for painting and for arhcitecture when the two parted company, it was an unnatural disunion of twin souls, and in my opinion, the resteration of art in its glory depends on a renewal of that close alliance as it existed in the good old days.

This is I think a good reason for my appearance here before you to-day. I am keenly and deeply solicitous to see revived in India this entente between painter and architect, this indissoluble union which is essential if India is to become articulate to impart the message which is here alone, to the world.

ANTIQUITY OF MURAL PAINTING.

I have hinted at the extreme antiquity of mural painting—this Parent of the Fine Arts—an antiquity so vast that I think, it justifies us almost in the assumption that art is as old as man itself. Before our primitive fathers had discovered the use of fire, clothing, or implements, they had formed a desire and found a means to depict on the wall not rough but beautifully-drawn images of the beasts of the chase, as can be seen in many a cavern in southern France to-day. And, far later, but still long before the dawn, in darkest Ethiopia glimmered the coloured frieze the illuminated wall, the variegated column. And so Art was carried into Egypt, and in the very first flush of the sunrise of History we percieve mural paintaing as an art of long established popularity, and of immensely ancient tradition.

But from the influence of Egyption art's rigid fetters the spirit of Mural Painting at last made her escape, to fly lightly across blue Indian seas, and to be welcomed by a people in whose warm-hearted worship of beauty its North African rigidity and coldness melted into supple charm. It was in the Halls of Delhi, and in the colonnades of Athens that Mural Painting was first acclaimed the Queen of the Arts. The sway this art wielded over the Athenians, is too often forgotten by us to-day. The reason is not very far to seek because of all the well-attested triumphs of Mural Painting in ancient Greece, no trace that is worthy remains, so that it is only by refreshing our memories with the descriptions of contemporary authors that we realise the vast importance accorded by the Greeks to the art of painting upon the walls.

That must, in truth, have been the Golden Age of painting! If anything were wanting" writes an eminent authority" to convince us of the high estimation painting was held in by the Greeks, two facts alone namely that Plato studied it, and Socrates was a sculptor by profession are enough." Another historian writes "what must have been the effect on the rising youth of Greece when the Amphictyonic Council decreed that Polygnotus, their greatest monumental painter, should be mentioned at the public expense wherever he went, as a mark of National admiration for his great work, the Mural Paintings in the Hall at Delphi."

Again listen to this:—"Zeuxis (the painter) became very rich, grew very haughty and always appeared at the Olympic games in a purple robe with his name on the border." Apelles who came next in this great trio received if possible even more public praise and patronage than his predecessors. The greatest works of all these great artists were executed upon the walls.

Before we reluctantly leave behind us the glories of Greek Art, I cannot forbear reminding you of a charming story about Appelles, one which although well-known to some of you may be new to others. Appelles went to visit a painter in Rhodes. The painter was absent from home and Appelles instead of giving his name to the servants dipped a brush in colour and drew upon a panel one single beautiful line. The painter (whose name was Urotagenes) when he came home saw the panel, and judged by the beauty of the line that his visitor could have been none other than Appelles himself; Protagenes then took up the brush and added another even more beautiful line, telling his servants, if his visitor called again to show him that. Appelles did call again in the absence of Protagones and seeing the panel with his own line outdone by another's hand, he drew a third line, one so supremely lovely, that the Greeks afterwards regarded it as a very miracle of art. Protagenes on his return admitted that it was beyond him to equal such perfection, and seeking out Appelles greeted him as his master.

This panel so it is said was preserved as a National trophy, and after the Roman conquest, was carried to the Palace of the Caesars.

But with the conquest of Greece by the Romans Mural Painting slipped steadily downwards from its high place till under the Emperor Justinian the art that had delighted the accomplished Athenians was finally banished from the walls and vaultings as vulgar!

Mosaic with its dazzling pretensions had ousted the purer art. It was not until the Italian Renaissance that the buildings of Europe once more received at the hands of great artists their accolade of colour.

But if that dainty spirit whose perigrinations we are attempting to trace, was well-night banished from Europe throughout the period of the Dark Ages she had found a place of refuge.

In the seventh century a Chinese pilgrim, home-returned from his wanderings amongst the Buddhist shrines of India, told his wondering hearers of "a great mountain with towering crags and a continual stretch of piled up rocks and scarped precipice." He told them of a wondrous monastery carved out of that dark vally; of its "lofty halls, and side-aisle." deep-hewn in the solid rock and how on these walls were painted in glowing, living pictures illustrating the life of the Master.

Here then was the Desired Haven! Here the spirit outcast from the flaunting palaces of the Cesars, condemned by the early Christian Church to imprisonment in crypt and catacomb, scarcely tolerated at the Court of Charlemaque and derided by the Barbarian hests that invaded Europe, here had she found a resting place.

PAINTING ON AJANTA CAVES.

It was in the caves of Ajanta, to the music of foaming cataract, and to the chant of Bhuddist hymn that Mural Painting rose again as from the dead; and while Attila, the scourge of God was sweeping the very name of beauty and art from the face of the Western world, lo! the Buddist monks deep-buried in their Indian fastness painting, and painting, until they had indeed made the Desert to "rejoice and blossom like the rose." The Western traveller who approaches the Cave-Temples of Ajanta should do so with feelings of reverence akin to those with which he treads the Sacred Way at Delphi or climbs the Acropolis at Athens.

He cannot but feel that he is approaching one of the great landmarks of the world; one of these ancient and eternal monuments that towering upward, evertop all their surroundings, like the tall rock fronting for all time the useless furv of stormy seas.

Of such monuments of art the world contains so few that it needs no great effort to remember the outstanding episodes in one's past discoveries. For myself I can never recall without a thrill, my first sight of the erectheum on the acropolis at Athens, of the Hermes at Olympus of the roof of the Sistine in Rome of the Taj at Agra, and of the Ajanta Caves.

At each of these great and fateful moments of introduction I have felt that sensation of awe akin. I suppose, to what the Greek pilgrim must have felt when he heard the dread voice of the pythoness proclaiming the message of her God at Delphi. It is not often that man is permitted to gaze on the undraped beauty of Truth and when she unveils before him in all her bewildering perfection, we can but say with the Western poet "Beauty is Truth—Truth Beauty that is all.

Ye know on Earth, and all ye need to know."

A new planet flashed into my ken when I visited the Ajanta Caves.

The Art of Mural Painting may be studied elsewhere in greater abundance, in better porservation, in different styles, but no where else I should think can examples be seen so unself-concious, so spontaneous, so, if I may use, the *artless*.

The Mural Decorations at Ajanta are pervaded by a spirit of sweet reasonableness. They are touched by no suspicion of affectation, or doubt, by no shadow of pretence. They do not strut and masquerade. They are not, as there too many of our modern works of art, jackdaws tricked out as peacocks. Even such work as that of the great Pinturrichio seems far removed in its conscious and almost arrogant swagger from these genuine and lovely colour dreams of lovely and genuine souls. No doubt these old Buddhist artists had one great advantage of the modern in that they had not eaten too avidly of the fatal tree of knowledge. Hence the grateful impression of an all-pervading refreshing case which the paintings at Ajanta as a whole make upon the spectator, and which all truthful travellers will admit is generically different to the oppressive effect which is so often produced by a view of even the best works of arts.

I thing that in order to enjoy a similar spell we should have to get right back into Pagan Greece. Certainly there is nothing in all the lofty perfection of Mural Painting in Christian Italy quite so natural in feeling, so reckless and at the same time so wise. We will, however, leave for the present the consideration of the comparative place in the world's art which should be assigned to Ajanta—one of the most fruitful and fascinating of subjects, and endeavour to arrive at an estimate of some of the qualities which make these Mural Paintings so valuable and instructive.

"A MIRACLE OF ART"?

There has been in some quarters too great a tendency to regard the Ajanta paintings as in the nature of a tour-de-force, an isolated miracle of art, brought into being by mysterious forces into which it would be almost sacrilege to inquire too closely. Certain enthusiastic admirers of these works have greatly stressed their subjective qualities of character, and what is called their spirituality, and seem to look upon them not so much as efforts of the human brain and hand, as direct manifestations of divine inspiration. So of course in a sense they are all works of human genius.

But to suggest that these works were produced simply as the result of a lofty spirit of religious self-dedication and enthusiasm, is a far too limited and one-sided a statement of the case. Religious enthusiasm no doubt did much to sweeten the toil and labour of their work for the workers, but it would not alone have sufficed. No one knows better than the decorative artist that Mural Painting cannot depend in any great degree upon enthusiasm for its success. When Millais said "all artists occasionally have happy flukes when painting, and only a fool paints them out," he was speaking of the easal picture not of the wall painting.

There are no lucky flukes in Mural Painting none at all. This Art is too circumscribed and difficult in its technique—too purely intellectual. But if there be one emotional quality that prevails more than another in the Ajanta panels, I should say it is to be discovered in their remarkable and abounding "join de vivre." the religious element is frequently conspicuous by its absence and is nowhere very obtrusive except in the sublime figure of the Bodhisa II va in Cave I

Another still more important fact to show that the paintings were the result of profound technical knowledge gradually acquired is that in the Apanta caves we possess only one surviving example of an art that was in its day widely diffused through out India.

The country was filled with similar indigenous Mural Paintings the sum of whose beauty may well have more than equelled Ajanta.

The monks painted these pictures in tempera, and it says much for that ancient medium that some of the earliest paintings still extant—by no means the least beautiful either were executed 2,000 years ago. This is a point worth noting in view of the doubt sometimes expressed that Mural Painting whether in fresco, oil, or tempera, will not stand the Indian climate. The freshness of the colouring in many of the caves is truly marvellous, and where they have darkened it is either on account of the copious varnish applied by Mr. Griffiths, or because of the smoke of pilgrims' fires and the rough handling they have undergone at one time and another.

(To be continued.)

"REMOVE POLITICS FROM SPINNING WHEEL."

NEW MADRAS MINISTER ON N-C.-O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 9.

Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro, newly appointed Minister presiding over the Tamil District Non-Brahmin Conference at Tinnevelly, to-day said in the course of his address that the non-Brahmin movement aimed at destroying slave mentality, blind and unreasoning submission to authority of whatsoever kind either of a priest or of a public servant.

Referring to non-cooperation, he said that he could not agree with Mr. Gandhi's political ideas as they were neither practical nor practicable.

He concluded:—"Take away politics from the spinning wheel and inspire it with the time spirit, spirit of self-purification, then one and all shall cooperate to rouse Swadeshi feeling among our people."

THE U. P. CAPITAL.

GRADUAL REMOVAL OF ALLAHABAD TO LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

A well-attended meeting of the principal residents of Allahabad was held this evening at the Mayo Hal with Lala Sheocharan Lal, M.L.C., in the chair, and resolutions were passed protesting against the steps being taken to gradually remove the capital of the United Provinces from Allahabad to Lucknow and appointing a committee with Mr. B. E. O'Conor, Bat.-at-law as chairman to adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent the change.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

According to the Department of Statistics the grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected during three months April to June 1921 amounted to Rs. 763 lakhs as compared with Rs. 756 lakhs in corresponding period of last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 568 lakhs, export duties Rs. 105 lakhs, and excise duties on cotton manufactures Rs. 60 lakhs and on motor spirit Rs. 21 lakhs. Land customs and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 9 lakhs. There were increases chiefly under sugar machinery outlery and hardware, matches, railway plant and silk piece-goods while decreases were noticeable under cotton manufacture tobacco, raw hides and skins, raw jute, metals other than iron, and steel and all other articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The writer, who has quite recently returned from East Africa and whose card is enclosed herein for your information, has within this week twice received cable advice from the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress that the Governors of Kenya and Uganda are to proceed home to England on the 6th instant to confer with the Colonial Secretary on the Indian question and that the European settler community of Kenya Colony has appointed Mr. Grogan to represent its side of the case and also that an Indian deputation consisting of Mr. Jivanji and others is immediately proceeding to England from East Africa to be or the spot to combat the influence of Mr. Grogan and to put the Indian view before the Colonial Secretary.

It appears to the writer that the Indian question in East Africa and Uganda will now be brought to a head and will be decided one way or the other and, therefore, now is the time when the Indian papers of influence and the Indian public bodies should right earnestly take up the Indian question relating to those Colonies and strengthen the hands of the Indian deputation that is now proceeding to England. The salvation of the Indians in the Colonies depends every day more and more on the Mother Country.

This writer may remark in passing that the suggestion put forth by one of the public bodies in Bombay in one of its recent representations to the Government on the East African question about the appointment of a Royal Commission does not as far as he knows correspond to the trend of Indian opinion in the Kenya Colony.—Yours etc.,

A. B. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It appears from the cable which is published in your widely circulated paper of yesterday's date that Sir Edward Northey, and Sir Robert Coryndon, the Governors of Kenya Colony and Uganda Protectorate respectively, are proceeding to England in a week or so on board the Garth Castle in response to a wire of Mr. Churchill, the Secretary of State for Colonies, probably to discuss in person the loan question and this simple and plain Indian problems as to equality of rights, segregation, legislation and so forth.

While the discussion will take place in England there will be without doubt several white settlers of Kenya and Uganda, in England to support the claims of the whites and to oppose the legitimate Indian demands and claims in the absence of the Indian representatives. In fact there will be nobody to put before the proper authorities at Home the whole case from the point of view of Indians in Kenya and Uganda, though they are the pioneers of almost everything in these two Crown Colonies.

Further, Sir, it will be necessary for some reliable person to be present in England to represent the views of the Indians of British India.

It is therefore, highly essential that our present Viceroy who rightly relies so much on equity, justice and equality and who also takes so much interest in the just and fair demands and claims of the Indians in these two Crown Colonies will be good enough to send to England one or two competent and reliable representatives from India to represent the grievances and claims of our Indian brethren in those Colonies, before the Colonial Secretary.

I may mention, Sir, that the Hon. Mr. Cavasji Mankji Dalal, advocate of Mombasa who was on the Legislative Council of the Kenya Colony for some time some months ago and who ably represented the Indian views in the Council on that Colony is at present in India in his native place of Surat. He is a competent person and is well versed with all the grievances etc. of the Indians and also about the state of affairs of that Colony, being in that Colony for over twenty years as a sound practising lawyer in Mombasa, the capital of the Kenya Colony. I don't think the Indian Government can select a more suitable gentleman than Mr. Dalal to voice the legitimate demands of the last African i.e. Kenya Indians. Of course some other person must also be selected by the Indian Government to put India's case as seen by the Indians of India, to go with Mr. Dalal to England.

As time left at our disposal I think is very short I earnestly beseach H E. the Viceroy Lord Reading to act speedily in the matter to give proof his verbal sympathy and professions by practical deeds and actions.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

AN EAST AFRICAN INDIAN.

Bombay, June 30.

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FRONTIER PROVINCES REPRESSION.

KHILAFAT ENQUIRY.

Maulana Mohomed Alam, the President of the N. W. Frontiear Province Enguiry Commission writes to us from Lahore under date 5th July:—

The Central Khilafat Committee, India, having from time to time received complaints from the people of the Frontier Province of official repression and high-handedness, especially in connection with Khilafat workers, has considered it necessary to appoint a commission, including myself, Molana Salamatullah Sahib of Lucknow, Quazi Bashir-ud-Din of Meerut and Mr. Vithallbhai Patel of Bombay to investigate into these complaints and lay its report before it as soon as it is ready.

The Central Khilafat Committee being the Supreme Islamic authority in India with regard to the Khilafat and cognate matters, it is in duty bound to thoroughly enquire into such complaints and lay an authoritative version before the country. The only object of the commission is to get at the truth and to find out as to the correctness or otherwise of the allegations made.

Our Commission has no other object and is not going to do any kind of propaganda work. It is going to confine itself strictly to the business of enquiring into the various allegations made of high-handed attempts to suppress the Khilafat movement, which is religious in its essence, and interfere with the free exercise of religious rights and of a general policy of repression and intimidation.

SESSION OPEN TO PUBLIC.

As the Commission desires to arrive at the truth, it has been decided to keep the session of the commission throughout open and to allow any authorised person, body or Government to watch the proceedings and be at liberty to put questions by way of cross-examination to the witnesses examined. The commission is conscious that its report cannot command full confidence and respect unless it conducts its enquiry on strictly impartial lines. It therefore, exhorts all persons and bodies tendering evidence before it to scrupulously weigh their word. The movement of Non-Cooperation is based on a strict adherence to truth and it behoves a non-cooperator, therefore, rather to lose a point than win it by unjust and unfair means.

On coming to Lahore we learnt that the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee had also appointed a Committee of enquiry to go into the happenings at Bannu during last May. As the scope of our commission also included this, it was not considered advisable to have two commissions, so we have now decided by mutual consent to have Rana Ferozedin of Hoshyarpore and Lala Hansraj of Jallanadar of the Principal Committee to co-operate with us.

A. B. RLY. STRIKERS.

VACATE THEIR QUARTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHANDPUR, July 8.

All strikers of the Assam Bengal Railway have vacated their quarters. A number of recruits have arrived and are working at the Chandpur station. Passenger traffic has been reopened, but the goods traffic has still been in abeyance. Regular steamship service has been resumed between Chandpur and Narainsingh. The Chandpur and Barisal and Dacca mails are arriving regularly.

Sir William Vincent left Calcutta for Simla on the 8th July.

BAREAH VILLAGE RIOT.

REPORT OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 11.

Particulars regarding the riot on Friday last in the Bareah village in Salempur estates, between the tenants and the Raja's men, show one man killed and twenty-one injured, who were removed to hospital. Mr. L. V. Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, proceeded to the scene yesterday to make enquiries. The report of the local Congress Committee, dated the 10th instant, based on the inquiry of its members, states that two tenants were killed and sixteen injured. The body of one of the dead is reported to be missing. The Sub-divisional Officer, encamping nearby, has not yet visited the scene, but the police are making enquiries. The report alleges that 200 men of the Raja took part, and that some of them had guns with them.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 10.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the All-India Congress Committee from their respective districts for the province of Maharashtra:—

Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and S. M. Paranjpye (Poona City), Mr. D. V. Gokhale (Poona District), Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara), Mr. J. M. Samant (Sholapur), Mr. K. S. Phirodia (Ahmednagar), Mr. V. V. Dasthane (E. Khandesh), Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. (Dhanu Thana), Mr. R. N. Mandlik (Bombay), Mr. B. R. Nanal (Ratnagiri), Mr. V. J. Patel (Bombay suburban District), Mr. K. R. Chaphkane of Sangli (Native States), Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona (Depressed classes), Dr. Indumati B. Naik of Poona (For women).

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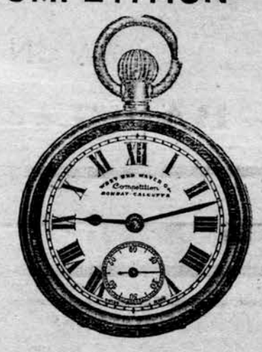

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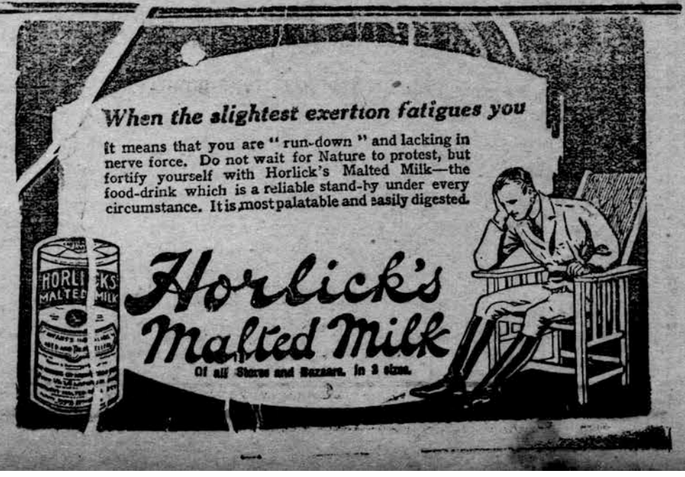
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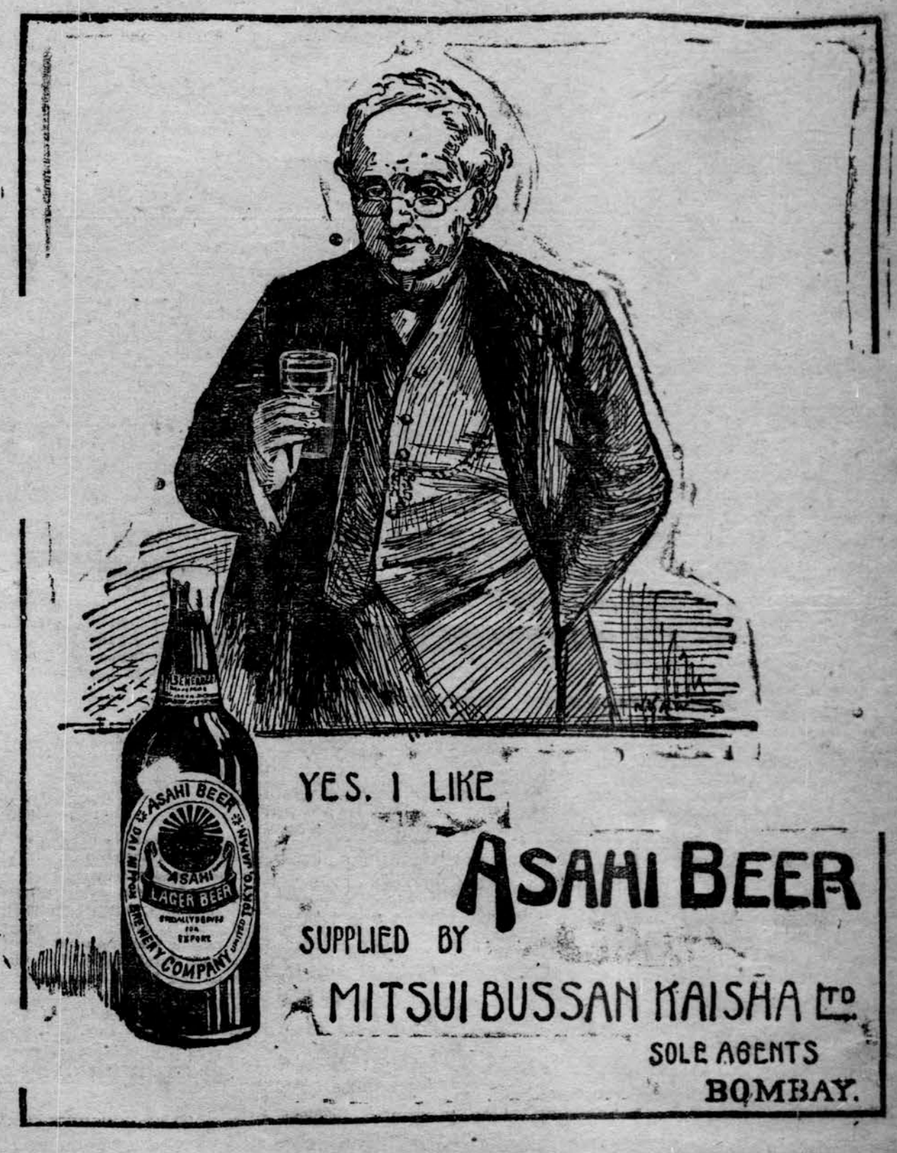

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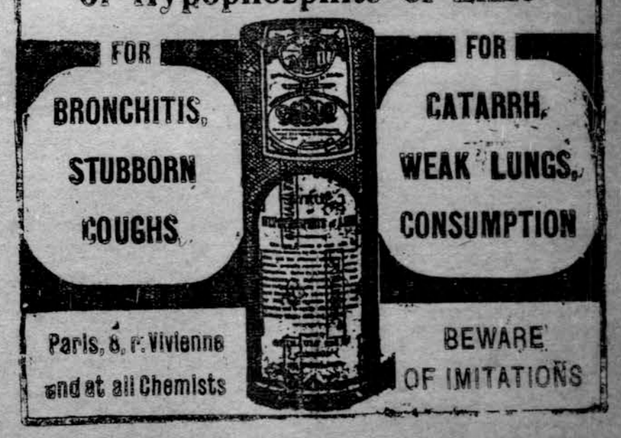

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.